North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1851. NO. 67.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at hi risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A WELL CONCERTED INTRIGUE.

Valuable Secret Disclosed.

The welfare of the American people renders it necessary that they should be made cognizant with a very momentous and valuable secret, having an intimate connection with their pecuniary interests, the great importance of which, urgently demands their most serious and deliberate attention. There can be very little doubt that there exists in the whole human family an universal distaste to bear the "slings and arrows of outrageous Fortune," so long as they see others of the *genus Homo*, (whether by the exercise of a more astute understanding, or the result of purely fortuitous circumstances) dwelling in marble Halls, surrounded by parasites, and revelling in luxury, ease and contentment. Openly and fearlessly objecting to such "*uneven* handed justice," and coolly determined to destroy this *exparte* medium of basking in the sunshine of fortune, and if practicable establish an equilibrium of society, PYFER & Co., the truly fortunate, far famed and old established Lottery Brokers, generously impart to the public the offspring of their laborious researches in the abstruse mysteries of the dark ages—*the arcanus of wealth!* The cabalistic words are seven in number, and when arranged according to the directions of the *Cabula*, signify

"*Look to Pyfer & Co. for Riches!*"

MOST BRILLIANT RESULTS AGAIN

Every Lottery showers its treasures!

Correspondents read the glorious evidence!

PYFER & Co. Public Benefactors!

See the virtue of the first order!

$20,000, in Package of Whole Tickets, Nos. 41 46 63, drawn 9th May! was sent to Mississippi. *The result of the first order!*

$10,000, Whole Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$8,000, Whole Ticket, sent to Nashville, Tenn.
$27,500, Half Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$18,000, Half Ticket, sent to Ohio.
$12,000, Half Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$20,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$20,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Georgia.
$9,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$7,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Ohio.
$5,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to North Carolina.

Nearly every Prize paid and on file.

PYFER & Co. always refer to the Managers!

Every person should try his or her luck!

The first trial often Draws the Capital!

BANK DRAFTS, payable at sight in Gold remitted promptly to any part of the United States for Prizes sold by PYFER & Co.

PYFER & Co. sells all the large Prizes!

ONE ORDER MAY DRAW A FORTUNE!

Glorious Schemes for June, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date June.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots	Price of Tickets	Price of Packages
2 3of	$15,000	75 Nos 11 drawn	$8	$30 00
3	20,608	78 Nos 14 drawn	5	17 00
4	30,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	10	35 00
5	20,000	75 Nos 15 drawn	5	16 00
6	18,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	5	18 00
7	40,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	12	40 00
9	25,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	8	28 00
10	24,000	75 Nos 13 drawn	5	18 00
11	35,000	78 Nos 16 drawn	10	30 00
12	16,312	78 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
13	15,000	75 Nos 14 drawn	4	13 00
14	50,000	75 Nos 18 drawn	15	60 00
16 5 of	12,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	8	30 00
17	17,000	78 Nos 15 drawn	5	16 00
18 2 of	30,000	75 Nos 10 drawn	10	40 00
19	20,000	75 Nos 15 drawn	5	16 00
20	20,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	5	18 00
21	40,000	78 Nos 12 drawn	10	35 00
23	26,000	78 Nos 15 drawn	8	25 00
24	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
25	30,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	10	35 00
26	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
27	15,000	75 Nos 14 drawn	4	13 00
28	80,785	78 Nos 12 drawn	20	75 00
30	27,500	75 Nos 15 drawn	8	25 00

PLEASE OBSERVE!

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
June 1, 1851. 50—

Humorous American Works,

With Illustrations by Darley, Price 50 cents.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Pineville,
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps. Dark and Light Prints, Doblovs and Napkins,
Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware—among them,
White Granite Dinner and Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Setts, and Cups and Saucers,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street,
Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 839—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

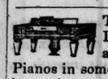
from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

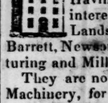
	With metalic or iron plates.	Entire metalic frame.
6 octave	$180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ "	250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 "	300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1850. 806—cow 1y pd.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.



J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.
Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

EVANS & COOKE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery

GROCERIES, &c.

and indeed every thing found in similar establishments They present the following as specimens of their Stock.

Cheni, Jasper, and Black Silks,
Silk Tissue and Alborines,
Embroidered Granadines and Berage,
Dotted and Embroidered Swiss Muslins,
Poplins and Berage DeLangs,
Em. White Crape Shawls.
Jenny Lind Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Mits,
Do Embroidered L C Hdkf's,
Teffita and Bonnet Ribbons,
Lace Capes, and thread Laces,
Chine and Embroidered Paraso,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Shoes and Boots of every quality and price,
Bonnets and Hats of every description,
Black French Cloths and Casimeres,
Black Satin and Marseilles,
Bed Tick, Cottonades, Domestics, Crockery,
Weeding Hoes, Sugar, Coffee,

Adamantine Candles, and a number of articles not enumerated, all of which the Subscribers intend selling Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

One door above Richard Smith's, No. 29, Fayetteville Street.

H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.
Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
L. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Bonnets, Spring Style, 1851.

JUST Received, a varied assortment of Misses' Flats, Boys and Infant's Hats, &c., Artificials &c., &c.

Also, a handsome lot of Parasols and Ladie's Umbrellas.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.
April 8th, 1851. 46—

Toll the Bell Still Louder! Tollit,

Convey ye winds the joyful sound from Currituck to Cherokee—from the Arostook to the Sabine,

THAT THE "IMMORTAL INSECT"
Is at Home Again!

New Spring and Summer Goods

FOR 1851.

Messieurs OLIVER & PROCTER,

R. R. R. R.

WE are now receiving and opening at our "Grand Emporium of Taste, Fashion and Elegance," Ugly Row, opposite Lougee's, one door above Litchford's, and hard by Towle's and Primrose's, a choice selection of vernal and solstitial Fabricks for male apparel, embracing every color and variety, of which the following are a part:

Black, blue, olive green, brown Dahlia and Zephyr Cloths, Drap d'Ete and Cashmeretts, all colors, for Summer coats, Black, single milled doe skin and fancy French Cassimeres of every variety, white and colored French drillings, warranted not to fade when washed; Embroidered Satin, and Marseilles, white and colored, entirely new and very beautiful; Plain white, and Buff Marseilles; Figured Satins, Silks and Shally Vestings, All of these goods were selected by "The Bug" in person from the latest importations and can be confidently recommended to our friends and patrons as being precisely "The Things" for Spring and Summer costumery.

The Express Train.

Oh, where are the words that can truly impress,
The pleasure we feel when we're off by express?
The Steam King is up, and the whistle is heard,
The bell gives the signal, we're off like a bird,
Through mountains and valleys, right onward we press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are off by express.

Our flight's like the eagles's, as fearless and brave;
The flag tells of safety as gaily it waves.
The rails are all clear, and the Monarch's ahead;
See forth from his nostrils the deep glare of red.
Still onward and onward we gallantly press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are off by express.

Towns, cities and hamlets, have passed in review,
Like some diorama of beautiful hue.
Our journey's accomplished, safe, safe as a dart,
Our frame not fatigued, nor oppressed is the heart.
With fire and spirit right onward we press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are safe by express.

What applies to the rails is in commerce the same,
And hence "The BUGG'S" greatness, and hence,
"The BUGG'S" fame.
Express is his motto; in matters of dress,
He receives all his fashions and models by express.
All the qualifications "The Bugg" does possess,
To outstrip all "slow trains"—thus he wins by express.

Expressly his fabrics are made for this mart,
Expressly he nurtures his cutters of art;
Expressly for him the best workmen's retaine
Expressly for all such prime clothes he's sustained;
Expressly to please you, his efforts progress,
Expressly in beauty and cheapness of dress.

OLIVER & PROCTER,
Merchant Tailors,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 16, 1851. 47—

POST SCRIPTUM.

Spring and Summer Clothing, 1851.

WE are now opening a beautiful supply of Clothing, Frock, dress, and sack coats of cloth, Cashmerett and Alpacha, all colors. We have a few dozen Skeleton French sacks without lining made of Cashmerett's and Zephyr cloths in which we defy competition (for Gentlemen's summer wear.) Grass Linnen frocks, super. french drilling pantaloons all colors cheap and warranted in all respects. Cassimere pantaloons. Vests, cravats, gloves, pocket hand'k'f's, suspenders, shirt collars new style—in fact every thing usually kept by Merchant Tailors or furnishing Houses. O & P.

Youth's Clothing.

WE have also on hand a complete assortment of Youth's Clothing—Frock Coats, of cloth, Alpacha, Tweeds, and Brown Linen, also Sacks, Pantaloons, of all kinds, either for school purposes or Sunday. Vests of all kinds. We invite the especial attention of parents and guardians to this branch of our trade, as we will sell clothing cheaper than you can buy the Goods, and warrant them in all respects. O & P.

To Fancy Gentlemen.

WE have a few Highfalutin' Lowvulgar, Peru, Sedundric and Jaybird stripes and Plaids for Pantaloons. O. & P.

Shirts! Shirts!

JUST received a full supply of very superior Dress Shirts. O. & P.

THE LATEST Paris, London, and Northern Fashions just at hand.

Grateful ever for the patronage uniformly bestowed on us so liberally by our patrons since our commencement in business, we will endeavor to merit its continuanc by renewed exertions for their internal as well as external welfare. O. & P.

April 16, 1851. 47—

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

Just Received.

1 Hhd. Refined Brown Sugar. J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1851. 42—

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

RALEIGH, N. C.

HE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of

English, Mediterranean and American Drugs,

MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &C. &C.

Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can please all who patronize his establishment.

TERMS—Six months credit or six per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 49—

To Bounty Land & Pension Claimants.

SOLDIERS, Volunteers, Drafted Men, and the widows and children, fatheis, mothers, brothers and sisters of those who served in the Army of the United States.

By a late act of Congress, the officers and privates, or their heirs, of the war of 1812, in Indian wars, Florida and Mexican wars, and all who have been engaged in the service of the United States, are entitled to bounty land, according to their term of service.

All who served in the war of 1812, or any Indian war since 1790, nine months, are entitled to 160 acres of land; 4 months, 80 acres; 1 month, 40 acres. If they have died leaving a widow, or child under age, they are entitled; no other relative is entitled. Those who enlisted to serve for twelve months, or during the war with Mexico, are entitled to 160 acres of land; six months, 40 acres; and if they served in Mexico three months, extra pay. If they be dead, the widow or children, if any, are entitled; if no widow, or children, the father; if neither, the mother; and if all be dead, the brothers and siste are entitled. The friends of all who have died at any time in service, are entitled to the soldier's

The undersigned is in possession of all the necessary papers and information requisite to obtain these land warrants. The land and pay due soldies or their friends, will be procured promptly by writing to me. Terms moderate.

☞ All letters must be post paid.
☞ Persons claims promptly attended to.

WILLIAM H. HAMILTON,
Washington City, D. C.
Washington City, D. C., May 18, 1851. 868—2m.

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff,	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business*, and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.
Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. } 836—
July 22, 1850. }

CIGARS. CIGARS.

THOSE Cigars have arrived, and old and competent connoisseurs, have pronounced them the most superior cigars which have been brought here for sale, for many years. They consist of old Regalia, Principe, cheroots, London size Havanna, and German of various brands. P. F. PESCUD.

☞ I have also in store and am daily expecting fresh Congress Water, London Dock Porter and Brandy, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines, selected for Medicinal purposes of the Importer warranted pure. P. F. P.

April 22, 1851. 49

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS!

R. TUCKER, & SON.

WE would most respectfully invite public attention to our extensive and well selected Stock for the Spring and Summer trade of 1851. Some of which are

Rich Chenie and Chamelian	Silks,
Furlard and Indian,	do.
Black Gro De Lyon,	do.
Glace and Silver Grey,	do.
White and Colored Satin,	
Organdi, Silk Tissue,	
Toil DeLinde,	
Challeys and Grenedines,	
Printed Constantines,	
Fancy French Jackonets,	
Barege DeLane,	
Imperial Chenie Gingham,	
Pink and Buff Linen do.	
Orange, Purple, and mode col'd Lawns,	
Dotted Swiss Muslin,	
Embroidered and solid Tarltons,	
Marcelines and Florences,	
Swiss, Book, Mull, Nainsook, and check Muslins,	
Rich Bonnet, Neck, Cap, and Cuff Ribbons,	
Embroidered Canton crape Shawls,	
Needle work, Capes, Collars, Cuffs and Puffs,	
Do. do. Chemiets and Undersleives,	
Embroidered and corded bordered scolloped hdkfs.	
Paris Kid Gloves, first quality.	
Silk and Linen, Buttons and Trimmings.	
Real and Imitation Valenciens Edgings.	

R. TUCKER & SON.
March 29th, 1851. 40—

The Subscriber has for Sale Low,

CHINE Fig'd, and plain changeable silks,
Black Groe De Rhine, Silk and Blk Alpaca,
Silk and cotton Trimmings, Hyacinth and other silk Buttons,
Bonnet, Cap, Neck, Belt and Taffety Ribbons,
French, Cambric and other Linen Cambric Handk'fs.,
White, Black, and col'd Kid Gloves, sewing silk,
Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, spool cotton,
White and Blk silk and cotton Hose, a great variety.
Brown and White ½ hose, Merino ½ hose,
Jaconett, cambric, checked and plain Swiss Muslin,
Cambric, Dimity and paper cambrics, Brown and White Holland,
100 pieces Calico, various prices,
100 pieces Bleached and Brown sheeting and shirtings,
Kentucky Jeans, cottonades and Bed Ticking,
Apron check, brown and bleached Jeans
White Granite and other Crockery, a great variety,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, English Mustard,
Summer and other Hats, Collin's Axes,
Expected soon, by the R. & G. Rail Road a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Call and examine my stock,
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpassed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.
No 21, Old Street.
Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
Petersburg, Va

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.
Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.
Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month			18 00
Single	do	do	10 00
do	do	week	3 50
do	do	day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.
January 23, 1851 24—

For the Benefit of all Concerned.

BE it understood that E. L. HARDING, & CO. will ece ve as usual

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK,

From their Houses in Richmond & Petersburg

Until the 1st of July.

This we consider quite an advantage, for the reason that they will be constantly making additions to their stock, which will always make it attractive.

Raleigh, April 6, 185.. 45—4.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next session of this Institution *will begin at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the last Wednesday of July.* It is extremely desirable that all the pupils shall be present at the selection of rooms, and the classification of the scholars, which will take place at that time.

The College will be provided with a competent *corps* of teachers, and many improvements maue in the domestic arrangements.

The departments of the ordinary English course, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Ancient and Modern languages, are under the immediate inspection of the President, who also gives instruction in some of these branches. He is aided by a Professor and three Ladies.

The department of Music is committed to Professor Kern, whose reputation gives every guarantee that it will be managed with ability. He is assisted by two experienced ladies.

For the acquisition of the elegant accomplisnment of Oil-Painting the College at present affords superior advantages. There is probably no where in North Carolina a gallery of paintings equal in beauty of execution to that produced by the pupils during the last year, and exhibited at Commencement.

The domestic department is under the management of Thomas C. Blake, Esq., and his Lady, late of Fayetteville. Mr. and Mrs. Blake have reared a family of daughters and have thus large recommendations to the confidence of the community.

The Board of Trustees, with a liberality becoming those who have charge of so flourishiug an Institution, have determined to add immediately to their present noble edifice, a building which will give such room that more quietness and better discipline and instruction can be secured. The pupils will not be crowded in the dormitories. The Trustees will proceed also to enlarge and beautify the grounds and introduce such a system of exercise as will promote the health of the pupils.

There is perhaps no healthier place in North Carolina or Virginia than Greensboro.' The inhabitants of the town are remarkable for general morality and industry; the location of the College surpasses that of any Institution which the undersigned has ever visited, and he has seen all those of most note in the country; and the situation in the central part of the State makes it easy of access.

Attention is paid to the manners of the pupils, and every accomplishment desirable for a young lady to acquire may be obtained here. While the ornamental branches are cultivated, they are not made to constitute the staple of the education which we endeavor to impart to our pupils. A high, intellectual training—a thorough discipline of the mind is sought to be attained as of first importance after the cultivation of moral and religious feelings.

The Trustees and Faculty make every possible effort to prevent extravagance. The regular College charges are moderate. The next session will consists of five months. For Board and Tuition in the ordinary English branches, and in Latin or Greek, if desired, the charge is $60; for Music $20; for Oil Painting $15; for Drawing 5$; for French or any other modern language taught, $5.

CHARLES F. DEEMS, President.
June 6, 1851 871—4t.

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

Warren County, North Carolina.

THIS delightful Summer Retreat is now open for the reception of Company. The remedial properties of the water, and pure atmosphere, offer great inducements to Invalids, as well as those seeking pleasure and the preservation of health. Among the many improvements are two newly fitted up Bathing Houses. The Rooms and Cabins are neat and well furnished. A good Band of Music is always in attendance, a plentiful supply of Ice, and the best efforts to please, at moderate rates of Board, as follows:

Families per month each person,	$ 20,00
Single persons,	25,00
Per week,	7,00
Per day,	1,25

Children under 12 and Servants half price.

SAMUEL CALVERT.
Shocco Springs, June 4, 1851. 61—10t.

SOUTHERN TRADE!!!

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

I am now receiving direct from Petersburg, Richmond and Baltimore, my

Spring and Summer Goods.

a suitable assortment carefully laid in by an experienced hand, and will continue to keep up such a supply of Groceries, Wares and Merchandise, as my customers may need, at moderate prices for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. I will also attend to any Commission Business, with care, so as to satisfy those who may entrust the same to me. I will take in exchange for Goods Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder Flaxseed and Beeswax, with any other Produce that may suit the trade. Call at the Brick Store, near the Bank.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.
Milton N. C., June 4, 1851. 872—tf.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N. C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now his accommodations

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the inv

[From the Warrenton News.]

SPEECH OF GEN. SAUNDERS.

The following is a portion of the address of Gen. Saunders, delivered in this place on the 27th ult., which we promised to publish, but which we were unable to do until this week:

Gen. Saunders said, he must ask the indulgence of the meeting, while he noticed some very ill-natured and illiberal remarks which had appeared in the Wilmington papers, on the subject of the Raleigh and Gaston Road. He preferred noticing the matter here, as he had been accused of uttering sentiments out of the State which he would not venture to utter in it; and as he saw some gentlemen present, who had heard what he said in Petersburg, they would be able judge how far his language was consistent.

The friends of this measure are charged with being hostile to our State improvements. The citizens of Raleigh, and as he supposed, all others who favor the measure, are charged with being under a foreign influence, and the leading men about the Capitol, of both political parties, are said to be under the control and influence of Virginia, and the Capitol is designated as a sort of Virginia garrison, whilst he (Gen. S.) had been denounced as recreant to the interests of his own State, and as hostile to the building up of her own Market towns. Now, all of this, to say the least of it, is very silly. If the charge was true—if you preferred sending your tobacco to Virginia Markets because you found it to your interests, you would not, likely, change your market because of this abuse, unless it were shown to be your interest to change; then, no doubt you would do so, and not before. But what have the friends of the Raleigh and Gaston Road done, to incur this censure? this want of State pride and State attachment? They are in favor of the reconstruction of the road, because they think their interest and convenience will be promoted by it, and he had advocated it because he had thought it a measure of importance as connected with the internal improvements of the State.

If there be anything wrong in this measure—if it be against sound policy, intended to benefit our sister State at our expense, then the legislature who passed the law—who authorized the thing to be done, is responisble for it, and not those who think it to be their interest to have the law carried into effect. And pray, sir, who is the author of the measure? Not you nor the people about the Capitol. The bill for the reconstruction of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad was introduced, supported, and voted for, by a democratic Senator from the county of New Hanover, it passed the Legislature at the session of 1848, it proposed a capital of one million of dollars, the property of the State in the road to be estimated at one half, and the other half to be raised by private subscription; and that, whenever this sum should be subscribed, the old Stockholders were to be released from all liability to the State, whatever that liability might be. Such was the origin, and such the provisions of the act of 1848. Will any one charge the worthy representative in Congress from the Wilmington District, with being under the control and influence of Virginia? No, sir; he was under a higher influence, a nobler State pride, than that which seems to animate those whose views are confined to the limits of their own Market town. As the stock was not taken under this act, the measure, of course, failed, and the law remained a dead letter. Such was the state of things when the Legislature of 1850 met. The road was in a most ruinous condition, and the State was likely to lose a property which had cost her $800,000 dollars. To provide against this loss and to save the road so important, at least, to this section of the State, the Senator from Halifax proposed to charter a new Company with a capital of 800,000 dollars, the State's property in the old road to be taken at one-half, and the other half to be subscribed by individuals, and this bill thus passed the Senate. As he, (Gen. S.,) did not think the stock could be raised under the bill, as it then stood, he proposed, as an inducement to the old Stockholders, to subscribe to the extent of what they admitted to be their existing liability, that if they would subscribe and the 400,000 dollars should be taken, they should be released from all liability to the State, whatever that liability might be, and with this amendment the bill passed. Now, as you will see, this was the same provision as that to be found in the act of 1848, except as to the amount to be subscribed by individuals. The principles in both acts was the same. The act of 1848 was introduced by a democratic Senator, and passed by a whig Legislature. The act of 1850 was introduced by a whig Senator, and passed by a democratic Legislature; so that both parties are responsible for it, and if there be anything against sound policy in the measure of the reconstruction of the road, the legislatures of 1848 and 1850 are answerable, and not those who desire to see the work done. But, said Gen. S., he would ask, was it wrong to have the road built? He thought the legislatures of 1848 and 1850 did right in passing the law, and you would greatly err, should you suffer it to fail. In the first place, it was a saving to the State; 2d, it was but an act of justice to the people contiguous to the road, to have the opportunity and advantage of using it, if they found it to their interest to do so. The Roanoke country was a tobacco growing country,—it was a very heavy article, difficult to prepare for Market, depending entirely on the season, and, perhaps it was more important to this than any other crop that it should be got to market at the earliest day after it was ready. Hence the importance of railroads to a tobacco growing country,—hence the importance of the road to Granville and Warren counties, who raise annually 6000 hhds., and save, at least, 30,000 dollars in freight; this section of the State has favored internal improvements—had been the friend of the cause, and desire the way of reaching, not only the Virginia Markets, but the Markets of our State, should they find it their interest to do so. These, in themselves, had seemed to him sufficient reasons to justify the Legislature in authorizing the reconstruction of the Raleigh and Gaston Road. But, said Gen. S., this charge of hostility on the part of those who sustain this work against our own markets, will appear still more inconsistent on the part of those who make the charge, if we look a little further into the matter. In the year 1833, the Legislature chartered the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, to terminate at some point in the vicinity of Raleigh. At the session of 1835 was passed the act for chartering the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and at the same session the charter of the Wilmington road was amended, so as to allow the Stockholders to change the terminus from the city of Raleigh to some point on the river Roanoke. Why this change? for what purpose? Was it to gain the tobacco trade of the Roanoke—the great staple of this section of the State? Not so, as you will perceive. The Roanoke tobacco has gone, and will continue to go to the Virginia markets. The Wilmington road terminates at Weldon, where the Roanoke Canal also terminates, and yet he doubted if a single hogshead of tobacco had even been carried on that road to Wilmington. He wished it could be otherwise, but it could not be, so long as the Virginia markets maintained their present high character as regards the article of tobacco.

Now, said Gen. S., as a Grocery Market, the Wilmington Market possessed superior advantages from her West India trade. The tonnage of Wilmington, according to the returns of 1850 was upwards of 15000 tons, whilst that of Richmond and Petersburg both, was only about 12000. But, he again asked, for what purpose did the Stockholders of the Wilmington road desire to go, not to Raleigh, but to the River Roanoke? The charter itself has told us. Its words are "*with the view of connecting with the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroads.*" Now, said Gen. S., the friends of the Gaston Road do not complain of this. The people of Raleigh do not complain of it, because if the Stockholders find it to their interest to form this connection, or if the people of Wilmington find it to their advantage, either with the view of trade or for mail facilities, in the name of all that is just, let them have it. But, most certainly, whilst they enjoy it themselves, let them not wish to deprive the friends of the Gaston road of the same privilege. That is all we wish—to have the right of doing, by way of the Gaston road, what is done by the Wilmington, to connect with the Petersburg and Norfolk and Portsmouth road. When they shall discontinue this connection, then they can, with a little more consistency, call upon us to do likewise; certainly there can be no greater want of State pride in a North Carolinian in going to Petersburg by way of Gaston than by way of Weldon.

And now, said Gen. S., a word as to himself. He was charged with hostility to our State improvements, because he was in favor of the reconstruction of the Gaston Road, and because he had gone out of the State and there expressed sentiments in opposition to the building up of our own market towns. He had gone to Petersburg, not as a volunteer, but on the invitation of a respectable committee of gentlemen, and he had cause to be entirely satisfied with his visit. He had found the subscription to the Gaston road had been brought to a stand-still, in consequence of the report that Petersburg had failed to do anything. He had gone to change this state of things, to revive the matter, and to give a new impulse to the business; and such, he was happy to say, had been in some degree, the result. Petersburg had pledged herself to raise 100,000 dollars, and had nearly redeemed her pledge as she doubtless would do. Raleigh had subscribed $50,000, and, with the aid of Franklin, would raise 50,000 more. Granville had subscribed 30,000 and was pledged for 50,000; and should Warren and other places raise 50,000, doubtless, the other 100,000 could be raised on the faith of the 300,000. But as to the grounds taken by him, and which he urged upon the people of Petersburg, why they should take stock in the road, he should only repeat the points which he made and which he found on his notes: *1st*, they were old Stockholders to the amount of 300,000 dollars, and it was, at least, prudent to get themselves released from their liability to the State. 2nd, It would be a safe, if not a profitable investment, and would certainly, by the connection, add to the profits of her own roads. 3rd, That the four counties through which it prssed, Wake, Franklin, Granville and Warren, were all slave counties, having upwards of 33000, and raised cotton, wheat and tobacco, and it was to the interest of their town to retain, as they had heretofore received, most of this produce. That the North Carolina road was to run 180 miles west of Raleigh, through a highly productive country, growing every species of produce and that in the greatest abundance; whether they would command this produce or not would depend on the fact, whether the producer should find it to his interest to send it to their market or to go elsewhere. He hoped it would not, but that the larger quantity would find a market in his own State. That such would be the quantity—the mighty volume of produce which would be transported over this road, as would *force* itself, and that, as he believed at no distant day, directly to the ocean; and that as they had in North Carolina, the best Harbor south of the Chesapeake—Beaufort, he flattered himself it would go there, and candor required him to say, if he thought the discontinuance of the Raleigh and Gaston Road would lead to this result, he should not regret it.

Such, said Gen. S., was the sense in which he used the word *force*—he was satisfied of it, not only from his own recollection, but from the remark made by Mr. M——, who had spoken afterwards, and who alluded to his candor, and that he, Mr. M——, would be equally candid and say, his people ought to contribute to the rebuilding of the Gaston road, because it was to their interest. Such, said Gen. S., was the train of arguments he had used at Petersburg, which he here repeated, having nothing to unsay or to retract. He regretted he had found it necessary to repel the charge of hostility to the Market towns of his own State. He was well satisfied he felt no such hostility, nor did he believe any such feeling existed on the part of those who desired the reconstruction of the Raleigh and Gaston road; men traded where they found it to their interest to go, no doubt they would, most willingly, change their markets from north to south, whenever they should find it to their advantage. * * * One word more, said Gen. S., and he should dismiss the subject. He had said nothing in disparagement of the market towns of his own State, nor could he be forced to do so; when he could not speak in their praise he should be silent. He acknowledged he did feel indignant at this charge of hostility to his own State, and should indeed feel humbled after laboring thirty years in her cause, if he though for a moment he had merited such an imputation. And he wanted to say to those who had started it, whether *they* be natives or not, that his efforts in behalf of State improvements were not to be confined to any particular work, or to any particular section. He rejoiced to hear of the prospects of the Greenville and Fayetteville Plank roads, as he did of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad; that his labors should not be confined to the Roanoke—the land of his birth; to the Neuse—the place of his residence; nor should they be limited by the waters of the Cape Fear; but should extend to the Yadkin, the Catawba and the French Broad, though their waters, and their produce, too, should pass into our sister State. Whatever should improve the condition of our people, advance the prosperity, develop the resources or elevate the character of the State, would, at all times, command his humble support. * * * *

There was one matter to which he did particularly call the attention of the people of Petersburg, not in regard to danger from our Markets, but from a different channel, and that was, as to what the Danville people said would be the result of the failure of rebuilding the Gaston road. He read from the Danville Register, of the 15th of April, which used this language: "The probabilities for the Southern route were never greater than at present, in consequence of the apprehended failure of the Raleigh and Gaston road, *the effect of which would be to hasten the extension of our improvements into the State of North Carolina.*" These are the calculations, as our Wilmington friends will see, of those who hope for the defeat of the Gaston road; and is it not better that we should enjoy the advantages of the connection, if it is to be as he, Gen. S., had no doubt but it would, than that it should go by the Danville road. He thought it was.

FINANCIAL PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY. When Secretary Corwin made his scarecrow report at the commencement of the last session of Congress, and prophesied that nothing but an increased tariff could save the country from ruin, we ventured to dispute the correctness of Mr. Corwin's reasoning, and the reliableness of his estimates. A very brief space of time has furnished proofs sustaining our views. By a statement emanating from the Treasury Department, it appears that the revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, will exceed the estimates by Five Millions of Dollars.

The entire revenues for the year just closed will exceed fifty millions of dollars.

We cannot but rejoice at these evidences of the great prosperity of the country; and we also rejoice that the arguments advanced to favor a resort to increased taxation upon the laboring and producing classes, for the benfit of special interests, have been so signally falsified. The people, and especially the agricultural classes, will now see better into the character and design of that policy which is ever seeking excuses to increase taxation for the benefit of the few, in oppositaon to the interests of the many. We do hope, however, that the extraordinary prosperity in the financal condition of the country will not induce greater extravagance on the part of the Government; but that it will recommend a reduction of the duties imposed upon such articles as are essential to the comfort of the poorer classes.

A good and wise policy demands that the duties should be placed at the lowest rate upon all articles of general consumption. A low tariff is proved to be most favorable to an increase of the comforts of the people, and to a healthy development of all the resources of the country. A patriotic and economical Government, light taxes, a rich and prolific soil, and a free, industrious and moral people, will make the country great, powerful and prosperous in spite of all foreign rivalry and opposition. On the other hand, a selfish and extravagant government, and high taxes, will retard the progress of any country, and make the people discontented, divided and weak. The Republic has now arrived at a stage in its existence, when it becomes of the first importance to its future prosperity, that the tendency in its Government to greater extravagance and higher taxation, should receive an effectual check from the people. The extravagance of Monarchies is one of their worst features—one of the causes of their decline and destruction. A Republic would be declared a failure, as a form of Government, did it not prove itself more economical than Monarchy. *New York Sun.*

"A correspondent of the New York Day Book, writing from Louisville, Kentucky, the State which Mr. Clay pledged to send a regiment of horse dragoons into South Carolina to subjugate her people, discourseth thus:

"They (the Kentuckians) are willing to talk 'Union! every thing for Union!' and this in good faith; but if fate should will their hopes to blast, they will stand as a pillar of the South. They seriously believe that South Carolina is about to withdraw from the Union, and should the North still cling to her Sewards and Sumners in this crisis, and the President call out the United States Army to subdue the Palmetto, fifty thousand Kentucky bayonets will face the music of Uncle Sam, and make Carolina's cause her own. Mark this prophecy."

The total amount of receipts at the doors of the Chrystal Palace, London, from 1st to the 31st of May, was £124,861—or about $600,000. The largest amount of this—£5,078—was taken in on Saturday the 24th of May.

THOMAS RUFFIN,

The Democratic Candidate for Congress, has greatly excited the curiosity of some of our Whig cotemporaries, and startled the fears of others. The North State Whig has serious objections to Mr. Ruffin, because "*he was born and raised somewhere near the Virginia line in Franklin County.*" Now when we tell the Whig that this is not the fact, and instruct him correctly on the subject, we hope this objection will be removed, and that he will do Col. Ruffin the simple justice to correct this error.

Col. Ruffin was born in Greene County, and his father still owns a large plantation there, on which he works some 40 or 50 negroes. He also owns another plantation in Wayne County. Hence, one might suppose that this same Thomas Ruffin had about as much interest, and as much right to speak, and to be heard, and even to be elected in this District as the editor of the North State Whig. Again, as we said in our last, Thomas Ruffin is none of your drawing room, silken glove dandies that depend on their patrimony for a living. When he got license to plead law he did not "hang out his shingle" at his father's door, but put out as a hardy independent man to the distant wilds of the 'far West,' depending on his talents and industry alone for a support. Missouri was the place of his destination. He arrived there a stranger. But his unassuming manners, his rare mental endowments, added to his popular address, and his high attainments in his profession, did not allow him to remain a stranger long. He made friends. They gathered round him; and Tom Ruffin was soon at home, though far distant fram his native State and paternal roof. He became the people's favorite, and was elected to the responsible office of Circuit Attorney by the *people*, over a most vigorous and influential opposition. With what credit and distinction he discharged the duties of that office, our readers will best learn from the subjoined letter, addressed to Col. Ruffin, by Judge F. P. Bright, on the eve of his departure from Missouri:

"COL. THOS. RUFFIN:

Dear Sir:—I presume the time has nearly arrived when you will leave for Texas, for the purpose of practising law and enjoying the benefits of a more Southern climate. I believe I speak, perhaps the entire sentiments of my judicial Circuit in which you have constantly practised since you have lived in this State, when I say that your removal is generally and very much regretted.

During the last four years in which you have acted as Circuit Attorney of this Circuit, you have performed the duties of that office strictly and efficiently, and during your residence here have justly acquired the character of a gentleman of a high sense of honor, of strict morality and integrity, as well as that of an excellent lawyer; consequently we regret your removal. But, by going to Texas you do not cease to be a member of our common country, the usefulness of whose prominent members is more or less felt throughout all its parts.

May prosperity attend you.

With high esteem,

Your friend,

(Signed.) F. P. BRIGHT.

A perusal of the preceding letter may have a tendency to inform the *North State Whig* who Thomas Ruffin is. It will also show our readers that Mr. Ruffin is a man of capacity, honor, and morality, blending in his life and manners all the qualifications and accomplishments essential to the true gentleman. He went to Missouri in pursuit of health, and in quest of employment, where the innate qualities of his heart, and the acquired treasures of his mind gained for him the confidence and esteem of that distant people. He became their Circuit Attorney as stated above. And when the bleeding honor of our country invoked the arm of the patriot in its defence, Thomas Ruffin was among the first to unsheath his sword. The noble, brave Missourians elected him as their Colonel to lead them to the aid of their dying countrymen and to the defence of their country's honor. These were the days when North Carolina Federalists were opposing the War and its Warriors, and giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy—when the editors of the North State Whig and Newbernian were sipping their coffee by a warm fire, denouncing the administration of the lamented Polk, and doing all in their power to cover with defeat their country's soldiers. It is charged against Col. Ruffin that he is a stranger in the District and unknown. To this we will reply when it becomes a crime for a man, after a few years absence, to return to his native District, and almost to his native town, to take up his residence, that at the close of life he may be burried in the grave of his fathers, and his dust be allowed to mingle with their's. Till then we will forbear to waste words in replying to such silly nonsense, being well assured, that the good people of this District will duly appreciate the object kept in view by those who write it.

There is another grief which we would fain remove from the mind of our federal Cotemporaries. They say Thos. Ruffin is but 28 years old and is therefore too young to be elected. On this point we would gladly refer them to the decision of the fairer portion of the District, under the assurance that they would pronounce him old enough. We do not wish to injure Tom's prospect with the ladies, but we pledge our word that he is approaching 31, and to the ladies we would say, he is quite young of his age. So we regard him quite young enough to marry, and also old enough to go to Congress. Amen.

P. S. We must ask pardon of Mr. Ruffin for having introduced Judge Bright's letter, and we assure the public we have done it without his knowledge or consent. *Goldsborough Pat. and Repub.*

THE QUEEN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. Her Majesty and the royal visitors came to the Crystal Palace yesterday morning at nine o'clock, and, as some 400 or 500 exhibitors had been formally requested to be present, more than usual interest attached to the occasion. Hitherto the royal visits have been made in a very private manner, and, although the principal exhibitors were made aware that the Queen was coming, no official announcement of the fact was made to them as a body. When the royal party presented themselves at the Crystal Palace yesterday, some 300 exhibitors were in their places to receive them. The public, we fear, hardly do justice to the extreme sensibilities of this class;—jealous as they naturally are, each in his own department, for the maintenance of their several excellences, it is an extraordinary event with them to be brought face to face with the royalty of England. Lips and tongues, that before ordinary mortals would run freely on in the labors of explanation, become confused, and falter when the Queen asks what they have to show. There were many manifestations of that kind yesterday, and one distinguished contributor, a manufacturer of warlike weapons, too, fainted under the excitement. Her Majesty began with the chymicals. Her attention was also drawn to the display of preserved meats, and particularly what related to the supply of the navy. She made particular inquiries into the regulations adopted for ascertaining that this supply was good and proper for the use of the sailors. In the survey of vegetable products, the fine specimens of grain from the Home Farm, exhibited by Prince Albert, did not escape attention. The most important feature of this survey, however, was the illustration of his ingenious process in the conversion of flax fibre into a substitute for cotton by the Chevalier Claussen. Her Majesty's attention was particularly drawn to the process for the soldification of milk, and to the display of preserved fruits. She remained for two hours in the building, and during her stay conversed in the most affable manner with a great number of the exhibitors. *London Times.*

ATTORNEY GENERAL. William Eaton, jun., of Warren county, has been appointed by Gov. Reid, Attorney General of the State, in place of B. F. Moore resigned. Mr. E. is universally regarded as an able lawyer and accomplished gentleman, and his appointment gives great satisfaction so far as we have heard any expression. He has accepted the office. *Greensborough Patriot.*

A Talking Match lately "came off" at New Orleans for five dollars a side. It continued, according to the Advertiser, for thirteen hours, the rivals being a Frenchman and a Kentuckian. The bystanders and judges were talked to sleep, and when they waked up in the morning, they found the Frenchman dead, and the Kentuckian whispering in his ear. *Exchange Paper.*

COULDN'T GROW POOR. The Lockport *Comet* knows of a man of business in that city who once determined to ruin himself by squandering his money in advertising; but he found that the more he advertised the richer he grew, until at last he was obliged to give up in despair of ever effecting his purpose in that way.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States! "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1851.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

In the First Congressional District of this State, composed of the Counties of Cherokee, Macon, Haywood, Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford, Burke, McDowell, Yancy, Cleaveland, and Caldwell, the candidates are the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, late Representative, and Col. Burgess S. Gaither. Mr. Clingman took ground, some time since, against any further increase of Tariff duties, while on the Southern question his course has been such as to identify him, out and out, with the Democratic Union State Rights men of the South. His opponent is a Federalist, or rather a Consolidationist of the strongest stamp, and proposes, if elected, to vote to the President men and money with which to coerce South Carolina back into the Union, in case she secedes from it. In other words, Mr. Clingman regards State Rights and united action on the part of the Southern people as indispensable to the preservation of the Union and to their own safety; Col. Gaither regards the States as dependencies of the Federal Government, apologizes for the aggressions of the latter on the rights of the former, and proposes to hold this government together, if necessary, by fire and sword As a friend of Southern rights and of the Union, we shall rejoice at Mr. Clingman's election. And, we may add, we have no doubt of his success. Thousands of the Whig masses will continue to stand by him, while he is sure of the entire Democratic vote. His re-election, under the circumstances, will be an overwhelming rebuke to the Consolidationists of this State and to the enemies generally of the Union and of Southern rights.

In the Second District, composed of the Counties of Ashe, Wilkes, Surry, Davie, Rowan, Iredell, Alexander, and Catawba, the Hon. J. P. Caldwell, the late Representative and a Federalist, is a candidate for re-election.

In the Third District, composed of the Counties of Lincoln, Gaston, Mecklenburg, Union, Anson, Stanly, Cabarrus, Montgomery, Richmond, and Moore, the Candidates are the Hon. Green W. Caldwell and Gen. Alfred Dockery. Maj. Caldwell is an advocate of State sovereignty—a friend of Southern rights and of the Union, and a Republican of the old Jeffersonian stamp. Gen. Dockery is a Consolidationist; and also proposes, if elected, to vote men and money to the President with which to carry fire and sword into South Carolina. We have strong hopes of Maj. Caldwell's success. It cannot be possible that the people of such a District will elect such a man as Gen. Dockery to Congress, at a crisis like the present.

In the Fourth District, composed of the Counties of Guilford, Rockingham, Stokes, Forsyth, Randolph, and Davidson, James T. Morehead, Esq., Federalist, is the candidate. He has no opposition.

In the Fifth District, composed of the Counties of Granville, Caswell, Person, Orange, Alamance, and Chatham, the Hon. A. W. Venable, the late Representative, is a candidate for re-election. Mr. Venable is the ardent friend of Southern rights, and devoted to a *Constitutional* Union. During his service in Congress his eloquence, his fearlessness, and his love for old North Carolina and her institutions, have won for him high distinction and endered him, in a peculiar degree, to his patriotic and enlightened constituents. He has no opposition.

In the Sixth District, composed of the Counties of Wake, Franklin, Warren, Halifax, Edgecombe, Nash, and Johnston, the Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, the late Representative, is a candidate for re-election. Mr. Daniel has represented his constituents with ability and fidelity. He has no opposition.

In the Seventh District, composed of the Counties of Cumberland, New Hanover, Robeson, Columbus, Bladen, Brunswick, Sampson, Duplin, and Onslow, the Hon. W. S. Ashe, the late Representative, is a candidate for re-election. Mr. Ashe has no opposition. He has faithfully reflected the will of his constituents, and will be returned by acclamation. His District is one of the soundest in the State on the question of the Union and of Southern rights.

In the Eighth District, composed of the Counties of Wayne, Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Craven, Carteret, Beaufort, Pitt, Hyde, Washington, and Tyrrell,—known heretofore as Stanly's District—Thomas Ruffin, Esq., of Wayne, is the Democratic State Rights Candidate. The Consolidationists held a Convention, a few weeks since, and nominated the Hon. W. H. Washington, of Craven, who declined. They are now casting about for another candidate; and our impression is, from all that we can gather from the party organs, that Edward Stanly will be the man. We hope so. Col. Ruffin will beat him 500 votes.

In the Ninth District, composed of the Counties of Perquimans, Pasquotank, Northampton, Camden, Bertie, Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Martin, and Currituck, the Hon. David Outlaw, the late Representative, is a candidate for re-election. Mr. Outlaw is a Federalist in his views of government, though he was at one time, we believe, a member of the Republican party. He refused to support Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency because of his supposed advocacy of a high Tariff, and his supposed leanings, at the time, to Abolitionism. *Now*, he apologizes for aggressions upon Southern rights, which, if made in 1836, would have produced an instantaneous dissolution of the Union. Mr. Outlaw did not vote for the whole of the so-called Compromise, but he approves it, and acts with a set of men who denounce all that portion of the people as agitators and Disunionists, who refuse to endorse and commend it. We regret that he has no opposition. We learn, from the best authority, that any respectable State Rights candidate could defeat him. Either Gen. Person, or Thomas Bragg, or Whitmell Stallings, or Josiah T. Granberry—not to mention many others in the District—could run through in triumph, by a little effort during the next four weeks; or with William B. Shepard as the standard-bearer of the Republicans of the District, victory would be certain. We know Mr. Shepard's aversion to public life, but we believe he would serve if elected. Our friends in that District know what would be advantageous to the cause better than we do, and we do not feel competent to advise them, under the circumstances; but we throw out this suggestion for their consideration, and with the sincere hope that they will make an effort to redeem their District.

Upon a review of the whole field, while we cannot fail to perceive a strong necessity for animated exertion on the part of the State Rights Union men, we have cause also for indulging the warmest and the highest hopes as to the issue of the contest. Let us do our duty, at all points, and the State will be redeemed. We are struggling, it is true, against the despotism of an unjust and iniquitous apportionment, which was placed upon the people for party purposes; but *we have the right on our side, and the people are with us.* That embraces every thing—it is a pledge, an assurance of victory wherever victory is at all attainable. "Under *this* sign we conquer."

THE PLANK ROAD.

We copy from the last Salem Press the following gratifying facts in relation to the extension of the Plank Road to that place:

"THE PLANK ROAD. This has been the topic of conversation here during the week, and now, since Mr. Cooper, the very industrious and competent Engineer has finished the survey of the route, as far as Bethania, curiosity is on tip-toe to know when and where the Plank Road will make its advent into Salem.

We will cheerfully impart all the information in our possession, and are happy to say that Mr. Cooper has pronounced the route through this place, as far as Bethania, practicable; and nothing now remains to ensure the construction of the road, but liberal subscriptions on the part of the citizens in the neighborhood of the contemplated route. We understand this end of the route to be through the Welche's settlement by way of Waughtown, allong the hollow near Mrs. Welfare's house, to enter Salem at the foot of Church street, and intersect Main street at Dr. Zevely's corner, &c.

Thus far, the work goes bravely on; and our citizens seem to be alive to the importance of the subject, some $15,000 having already been subscribed.

The subscriptions in this place are conditional, and in favor of the route named above, through the Welche's settlement.

At a called Plank Road Meeting, in this place on Monday evening, E. L. Winslow, Esq., President of the Road, being on a visit to this place, addressed the meeting on the importance of the construction of the road, explained the Plank Road system fully, and encouraged subscriptions of stock, as experience had proven that it certainly would be a profitable investment. We had not the pleasure of being present, and therefore cannot attempt even a sketch of his remarks, but understand they were well received, and additional stock has been taken since. The prospect now is, that some twenty of thirty thousand dollars can be raised in this section of country."

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

We invite attention to the proceedings in another column, of the Rail Road Meeting held in this place on Monday evening last.

Though but short notice of it had been given, the Town Hall was pretty well filled by our citizens, who gave the strongest evidence of their interest in the work and their hopes of its completion.

We never saw in this place a more enthusiastic Meeting, or a better Internal Improvement spirit manifested.

We have no doubt that a large assemblage of the friends of the work will be present at Greensborough on the 11th, to witness the ceremony of breaking ground in this great enterprise.

DEATH OF DR. CAMERON.

We have learned, with deep regret, of the death of Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, late Senator from Cumberland County. He expired in Fayetteville on Saturday last, about three o'clock, P. M.

Dr. Cameron had served the people of his County for two sessions in the State Senate, in a manner highly creditable to them and to himself.

His loss will be deeply felt, not only by the community in which he lived, but by the members of his Profession generally throughout the State. He was among the first to aid in the formation of the State Medical Society, and delivered, last year, the first Annual Address before that body.

He was an able Physician, a patriot, a gentleman, and an honest man.

May he rest in peace!

AUGUST ELECTIONS.

The following table sets forth the dates of the elections which are to be held during the month of August next:

North Carolina,	Thursday,	August 7th.
Tennessee,	"	" "
Kentucky,	Monday,	" 4th.
Indiana,	"	" "
Alabama,	"	" "
Arkansas,	"	" "
Missouri,	"	" "
Illinois,	"	" "
Iowa,	"	" "

Gen. Quitman, it is said, has renounced positively the South Carolina platform, and denied that he had ever advocated separate secession or thought it advisable, "under existing circumstances." *Ral. Reg.*

We find the above going the rounds of all the Consolidation papers. The statement is unfounded. Gen. Quitman advocated and still advocates separate State action, *with a view to united Southern action*, in the hope of thereby saving the Union and protecting the rights of his State. This is his position, notwithstanding the attempts made by Gen. Foote and his supporters to place him in a different ground. He is not on what is called the "South Carolina platform," and he never has been.

We hope and trust he may be elected Governor of Mississippi; and unless all the signs are deceptive, he will be.

The Western papers abound in details of the tremendous flood in the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, by which an immense amount of damage has been done. Towns, villages and farms have suffered. At Burlington, Iowa, many houses situated on the bottom were six and eight feet under water. At Keithsburg, Illinois, the water was up to the second stories. At Oquawka, on the 3d instant, in all the business portion of the town, the water was deep enough to float a steamboat.

We have heard nothing as yet from the overflow in Louisiana.

The late fire in San Francisco destroyed property to the amount of ten or fifteen millions of dollars; but the citizens, undaunted by this great calamity, went to work forthwith re-building, and in ten days after the fire *three hundred and fifty houses* were wholly or partially erected, and *six hundred* buildings were going on at one time in the City. The San Francisco papers confidently predict that the burnt district will be entirely rebuilt in two months.

Such energy is unprecedented.

The last Wilmington Commercial contains an article strongly condemnatory of certain expressions in Mr. Fillmore's late letter to the Boston Council, which we shall copy in our next. Mr. Loring speaks out for Southern rights and Southern interests in the true spirit, and with a moral courage, which, under the circumstances, does him credit; but the Raleigh Register dare not utter the first word of condemnation of President Fillmore and Mr. Webster, no matter what they may say or do. Was there ever before so much party servility on so important, so vital a subject?

The Salisbury Watchman perpetrates a good joke in speaking of Gen. Dockery as the "*able* opponent" of Maj. Caldwell. Now, the General can no doubt eat his allowance, and is certainly an "able" *bodied* man; but if he is blessed with any thing like mental "ability" he has never shown it If we did not know Mr. Bruner to be a consistent Temperance man, we should feel compelled to regard him as afflicted with "*manyer portyer*" on the subject of Gen. Dockery's "ability."

We are glad to learn—as we do from the last Randolph Herald—that Adam Crooks of Abolition notoriety, has been committed to Montgomery jail. He was warned to leave the State, and refusing, was committed.

POSTAGE UNDER THE NEW LAW.

NEWSPAPER RATES, *per quarter, when sent from the office of publication, to actual and bona fide subscribers.* From and after the 30th of June, 1851, for each newspaper not exceeding three ounces in weight, the annexed rates per quarter are to be paid quarterly in advance. These rates only apply where the paper is sent from the office of publication to actual and *bona fide* subscribers.

	Daily.	Tri-weekly.	Semi-weekly.	Weekly.	Semi-monthly.	Monthly.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Not over 50 miles	25	15	10	5	2½	1½
O'er 50, not o'er 300 m.	50	30	20	10	5	2½
O'er 300, not o'er 1000 m.	75	45	30	15	7½	3½
O'er 1000, " 2000 m.	100	60	40	20	10	5
O'er 2000, " 4000 m.	125	75	50	25	12½	6½
O'er 4000 miles,	150	90	60	30	15	7½

DIRECTIONS.

1st. *Weekly papers only*, when sent as above stated, are to be delivered free in the county where they are published; and this although conveyed in the mail over 50 miles.

2d. Newspapers containing not over 300 square inches, are to be charged one quarter the above rates.

3d. Publishers of newspapers are allowed to exchange free of postage, one copy of each number only; and this privilege extends to newspapers published in Canada.

4th. The weight of newspapers must be taken or determined when they are in a dry state.

5th. Postmasters are not entitled to receive newspapers free of postage under their franking privilege.

6th. Payment in advance does not entitle the party paying to any deduction from the above rates.

RATES OF POSTAGE *to be charged upon all transient newspapers and every other description of Printed Matter, except Newspapers and Periodicals, published at intervals not exceeding three months and sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers.*

NOTE.—For each additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, beyond the ten ounces in this table, additional rate will be charged.

	Not over 500 miles.	Over 500, not over 1500 mls.	Over 1500, not over 2500 mls.	Over 2500 mls.	Over 3500 mls.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
One oz, or under	1	2	3	4	5
Over 1 oz., not over 2 oz.	2	4	6	8	10
" 2 " " " 3 "	3	6	9	12	15
" 3 " " " 4 "	4	8	12	16	20
" 4 " " " 5 "	5	10	15	20	25
" 5 " " " 6 "	6	12	18	24	30
" 6 " " " 7 "	7	14	21	28	35
" 7 " " " 8 "	8	16	24	32	40
" 8 " " " 9 "	9	18	27	36	45
" 9 " " " 10 "	10	20	30	40	50

DIRECTIONS.

1. On every transient newspaper, unsealed circular, handbill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, book, and every other description of printed matter, the above rates must in all cases be prepaid, according to the weight.

2. Whenever any printed matter on which the postage is required to be prepaid, shall through the intention of Postmasters, or otherwise, be sent without prepayment, the same shall be charged with double the above rates.

3. Bound books and parcels of printed matter, not weighing over 32 ounces, shall be deemed unailable matter.

Periodicals published at intervals, not exceeding three months, and sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers, are to be charged with one half the rates mentioned in the last above table, and prepayment of a quarter's postage thereon must in all cases be required. Periodicals published at intervals of more than three months are charged with the full rate, which must be prepaid.

NOTE.—In case there is on or in any newspaper, periodical, pamphet, or other printed matter or paper connected therewith, any manuscript of any kind by which information shall be asked for, or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, the said newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, or other printed matter becomes subject to letter postage; and it is the duty of the Postmaster to remove the wrappers and envelopes from all printed matter and pamphlets not charged with letter postage, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is upon or connected with any such printed matter, or in such package, any matter or thing which would authorize or require the charge of a higher rate of postage thereon.

N. K. HALL,
Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, June 14, 1851.

A JUROR SET ASIDE. The U. S. District Court, at Boston, sitting on the trial of Robert Morris, jr., was engaged on Wednesday morning in an investigation of a novel character:

"After empanneling the jury, it was ascertained that one of them, Mr. D. D. Walker, of Boston, was what is called a "higher law" man, and measures were taken to have him set aside. The counsel for Government produced a witness to prove certain language and expressions of Mr. Walker, which would disqualify him from being an impartial juror. Nearly the whole of the forenoon was taken up with the discussion. At 12 o'clock the court decided that it could not consider Mr. Walker as an unprejudiced man, and therefore he was set aside."

IMPROVEMENT IN BUGGIES.

The Salisbury Watchman notices an improvement in Buggies, as follows:

"Wm. Overman, and Smith & Barker, of this place, have each bought a shop right to make and sell the new fashioned Buggies. The improvement consists of a new kind of spring, which extends from axle to axle. We have seen a buggy with this improvement and have no doubt of its superiority. These gentlemen have already several orders for vehicles on this plan."

The President of the United States is at Old Point eating Sheep's

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

We commend the following, which we copy from the 16th number of the Farmer's Guide, to the attention of our farming friends:

"The circumstances affecting the *quantity* of milk given by cows are, the breed, the kind of food, and the time after calving. The smaller breeds of cows yield the smaller quantity of milk; and the yearly quantity of the large and small breeds has been stated to vary from 4,900 to 2,400 quarts. Cows fed on succulent food, as moist meadow grass, brewers' and distillers' refuse, and new sown grasses, will yield a larger quantity of milk than hay, roots, and pasture. Cows, with Dr. Thompson, that were fed on grass or steeped entire barley, fell off in their milk from 22½ lb. to 17½ lb., and from 22 lb. to 19½ lb. a day. According to Mr. Aiton, a variation in the yield takes place from 1,200 quarts the first 50 days to 300 quarts the sixth 50 days after calving.

The circumstances which affect the *quality* of milk are more various. The *breed* has an effect; the small ones yielding richer milk than the large, in which respect the small Kerry cow is superior to the large Yorkshire. *The kind of food*, hay, corn, and oil-cake, produce richer milk than turnips and straw, and yield more butter; and bean meal and tares afford more cheese than oil-cake, corn, potatoes, and turnips. In the *time from calving*, it is well known that the first milk of a cow, called the beistyn is much richer than the ordinary milk which the cow afterwards gives. In *wet and cold* weather, the milk is less rich than in dry and warm; and on this account more cheese is obtained in cold, and butter in warm though not thundery weather. The *season* has its effect: the milk in spring is supposed to be best for drinking, and hence it is then best suited for calves; in summer it is best for cheese, and in autumn for butter—the autumn butter keeping better than that of summer. Cows *less frequently* milked than others will give richer milk, and consequently more butter. The *morning's last-drawn milk* of each making, at all times and seasons, is richer than any other part of the milk, and much richer than the first-drawn, which is the poorest. A cow, *before she becomes again in calf*, gives richer milk than when she is pregnant, a portion of the secretion which supplies the richer milk being no doubt withdrawn to support the fœtus. A *well-formed* cow will generally give more and better milk than an ill-formed one. *Old pasture* will produce richer butter than new. Cows *kept constantly in the byre* are said to give richer milk than those allowed to go at large at pasture; but the latter are supposed to yield more cheese—the exercise, perhaps, preventing the larger deposition of the richer secretion. Many other circumstances may be known in different localities to affect the quantity and quality of the milk of cows; but a sufficient number have been here related to show how varied are the circumstances which affect the produce of the dairy, and how perplexing it must be to conduct it in the most profitable way.

The phenomena accompanying the changes in milk are well known to every dairy maid; but few of them know that the constituent parts of milk are only mechanically commixed; and this must be the case even in the udder of the cow, otherwise the afterings, which had occupied the upper part of the udder, would not be the richest portion of the milk, nor the first-drawn the poorest. All, therefore, that is required to separate the different parts of milk is rest and time. The cream or fatty part floats to the surface in the course of a few hours; in a little longer time, according to the state of the temperature, the caseous portion becomes sour; and in a greater length of time the acidity becomes so powerful as to coagulate the milk in one mass; and in a still greater lapse of time, the coagulated mass separates into two parts—one becoming firmer, or cheese, the other again fluid, or whey. The rationale of this natural process is thus well given by M. Raspail: "Milk, when viewed by the microscope with a power of only 100 diameters, exhibits spherical globules, the largest of which are not more than .0001 of an inch in diameter, and which, from their smallness, appear of a deep black at the edges. These globules disappear on the addition of alkali, such as ammonia, and the milk then becomes transparent. If the proportional quality of milk be more considerable, it forms a coagulum of a beautiful white color, on the addition of concentrated sulphuric acid. This coagulum does not arise simply from the adhesion of the globules to each other, but it may be plainly seen by the microscope that the globules are evolved in a transparent albuminous membrane, which has no appearance of a granular structure. Milk, then, is a watery fluid, holding in solution *albumen* and *oil*, by the agency of an alkaline salt or a pure alkali, and having suspended in it an immense number of globules, which are in part albuminous, and in part oily. The albuminous globules must tend to subside slowly to the bottom of the vessel by their specific gravity, while the oily globules must have a tendency to rise to the surface. But the oily globules being dispersed in myriads amidst equally numerous albuminous globules, they cannot rise to the surface without taking with them a greater or less number of globules of albumen. Hence, at the end of twenty-four hours, we find on the surface of the milk a crust composed of two layers, the upper one of which contains more butter than milk, while the lower contains more milk than butter. The separation will take place equally with or without the contact of the air. The liquid part which lies under the crust contains the dissolved albumen and oil, with a portion of the sugar, the soluble salts, and a certain quantity of the albumen and oily globules."

Milk consists, besides water, of organic substances destitute of nitrogen—sugar and butter; of an organic substance containing nitrogen in considerable quantities—curd or casein; and of inorganic or saline matter, partly soluble and partly insoluble in water. This is the composition of cow's and ewe's milk, according to Henri and Chevalier; and of mare's milk, according to Luiescius and Bondt:

	Cow. Beistyn Milk.	Ewe.	Mare.	
Casein	150.7	44.8	45.0	16.2
Mucus	20.0	–	–	–
Butter	26.0	31.3	42.0	trace
Sugar of Milk	trace	47.7	50.0	87.5
Salts	–	6.0	6.8	896.3
Water	803.3	870.2	856.2	
	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0

Butter gives its richness to milk, sugar its sweetness, casein its thickness, water its refreshing property as a drink, and salts its peculiar flavor. Of the different kinds of milk enumerated, the superior sweetness and thinness of mare's milk are accounted for by the large proportion of sugar and the small quantity of casein it contains. It appears that beistyn contains nearly three times more casein than milk, and only a trace of sugar of milk, no salts, and a large proportion of mucus, and nine times more casein than mares milk.

Milk boils and freezes about the same temperature as water. Milk may be prevented becoming sour by being kept in a low temperature; in a high temperature, on the other hand, it rapidly becomes sour, and, at the boiling point, it curdles immediately. The acid of milk is called the *lactic acid*, which in its nature resembles acetic acid, the acid of vinegar. "The change which takes place when milk becomes sour is easily understood," as is well observed by Professor Johnston. "Under the influence of the casein, the elements of a portion of the milk sugar are made to assume a new arrangement, and the sour lactic acid is the result. There is no loss of matter, no new elements are called into play, nothing is absorbed from the air, or given off into it; but a simple transposition of the elements of the sugar takes place, and now acid compound is produced. These changes appear very simple; and yet how very difficult it is to conceive by what mysterious influence the mere contact of this decaying membrane, or of the casein of the milk, can cause the elements of the sugar to break up their old connexion, and to arrange themselves anew in another *prescribed* order, so as to form a compound endowed with properties so very different as those of lactic acid."

The composition of the ash of milk is as follows, according to the analysis of 1,000 lbs. of milk each of two cows, by Haidlen:

Phosphate of lime	2.31 lb.	3.44 lb.
Phosphate of magnesia	0.42 "	0.64 "
Phosphate of peroxide of iron	0.07 "	0.07 "
Chloride of potassium	1.44 "	1.83 "
Chloride of sodium	0.24 "	0.34 "
Free soda	0.42 "	0.45 "
	4.90 lb.	6.77 lb.

Lassaigne obtained some curious results on observing the composition of the milk of a cow, which he examined at ten different periods—four of these before and six after parturition. The milk examined during the first three of the former periods—namely, 42 days, 32 days, and 21 days *before* parturition—contained no casein at all, but in place of it albumen; no sugar of milk and no lactic acid; but a sensible quantity of uncombined soda. The milk examined eleven days before and just after the parturition contained both albumen and casein; while milk eleven days before parturition, and always after it, contained free lactic acid and sugar of milk, but no free soda. The milks examined 4 days, 6 days, 21 days, and 30 days *after* parturition, contained casein and no albumen. It would appear from these observations that the milk of the cow is at first very similar to the serum of blood; and that the casein, sugar of milk, and lactic acid, to which it owes much of its distinguishing characteristics, begin first to make their appearance in it about eleven days before parturition.

Brison states the specific gravity of various milks; but it is important to remark that it varies so much, even in the milk from the same animal, that it is impossible to give a correct mean. The specific gravity of cows' milk is low, being 1,0324; its whey is, of course, still lower, 1,0193; and that of ewes' milk is the highest, being 1,0409. Lassaigne examined the specific gravity of cows' milk at various distances of time before and after parturition, at a temperature of 46° Fahrenheit, and the results were generally, that at 21 days before parturition it was highest, being 1,064; and lowest at 6 days after parturition, being 1,033.

Cream cannot rise through a great depth of milk. If milk is therefore desired to retain its cream for a time, it should be put into a deep narrow dish; and if it be desired to free it most completely of its cream, it should be poured into a broad, flat dish, not much exceeding one inch in depth. The evolution of cream is facilitated by a rise, and retarded by a depression of temperature. At the usual temperature of the dairy, at 50° Fahrenheit, all the cream will probably rise in thirty-six hours, and at 70° it will perhaps all rise in half that time; and when the milk is kept near the freezing point the cream will rise very slowly, because it becomes partially solidified. Lassaigne found no difference in the ratio between the bulks of cream and whey from the same cow, fed on beet-root, hay, and straw, from 42 days before to 4 days after parturition, when the quantities were 200 volumes of cream to 800 of whey; but by 30 days after parturition the volume of cream had decreased to 64, and that of whey had increased to 936; and by that time the water in 100 parts of milk had also increased to 90.

"Cream does not consist wholly of fatty matter, (butter,") observes Professor Johnson, "but the globules of fat, as they rise, bring up with them a variable proportion of the casein or curd of the milk, and also some of the milk-sugar. It is owing to the presence of sugar that cream is capable of becoming sour, while the casein gives it the property of curdling when mixed with acid fruits. The proportion of cheesy matter in cream depends upon the richness of the milk, and upon the temperature at which the milk is kept during the rising of the cream. In cool weather the fatty matter will bring up with it a large quantity of the curd, and form a thicker cream, containing a greater proportion of cheesy matter. The composition of cream, therefore, is very variable—much more so than that of milk—and depends very much upon the mode in which it is collected." In warm weather, therefore, the cream should be rich, though thin. Cream, at a specific gravity of 1,0244, according to the analysis of Berzelius, consists of

Butter, separated by agitation	4.5
Curd, separated by coagulating the butter-milk	3.5
Whey	92.0

The quantity of cream which any given milk contains can be easily measured by the *galactometer*, which consists of a narrow tube of glass not more than 5 inches in length, 3 of which is divided into 100 parts, and on being filled with milk to the top of the graduated scale, whatever number of degrees the thickness of the cream embraces will be the per centage of the cream yielded by the milk. For example, if the cream covers 4 lines of the scale, it is 4 per cent.; if 8 lines, 8 per cent.

M. Raspail alleges that the dairymen in the neighborhood of Paris take off the cream from their milk, and supply its place with raw sugar, and an emulsion either of sweet almonds or hemp-seed. Milk is sometimes adulterated by the addition of starch, and sometimes a portion of carbonate of potash is added to it to prevent it from curdling. I have detected magnesia in cream in Holland, put in to thicken it. In London, the milk is so adulterated with water that some dairymen have adopted the practice of driving their cows along the streets, and supplying it to their customers direct from the cow. Both the milk and cream obtained from the dairies in the neighborhood of Edinburgh are generally free from adulteration. The worst material put into the milk in the public dairies of Scotland, is water."

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

Arrival of the Steame Niagara.—Three days later from Europe.

NEW YORK, June 20—8, a. m. The steamer Niagara arrived this morning, with three days later advices from Europe. The Arctic arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday at 5 o'clock. The Lafayette leaves on the 17th of June for Philadelphia.

MARKETS. Cotton. The cotton market is steady and the demand fair. The sales of the week are 45,000 bales, of which speculators took 5,000. Inferior qualities are unsaleable. The better qualities are unchanged. Fair Orleans 6½d.; middling, 5½d. The Manchester market is more active, and prices are better.

Breadstuffs. The corn market exhibits more activity, at full rates. Philadelphia and Baltimore flour, 20s.; Ohio, 19s 6d.; white corn, 33.; yellow, 30s. 6d.; mixed, 29s. Corn meal, 15s.

Money market. Money is steady—Consols on account closed at 97⅞ a 98. American securities steady—United States 6's, 1862, 105 a 106; do., 1868, 112 a 113. No sales of Pennsylvania 6's. Ohio 6's, 1870 and 1875, 105.

HAVRE, June 4. Sales of the week are 5,000 bales Orleans cotton. Market exhibits declining tendency.

ENGLAND. The proceedings of Parliament are entirely devoid of interest. The Cunard line have fixed upon Holyhead as the place of departure for their steamships. Bishop Hughes, of New York, is at Liverpool.

FRANCE. The political news is generally uninteresting, the papers being filled with discussions regarding the presidency. Commercial affairs are improving. The Bourse closed steady.

PORTUGAL. A rebellion has taken place in favor of the Queen, against Saldanha, which, however, had for the present been suppressed. The French and English ambassadors have combined in support of the Queen.

ITALY. Italy exhibits unmistakeable symptoms of great internal commotion. A serious riot has occurred at Florence, in which a number of persons were killed.

ISLE OF BRETON. Late advices from Sydney state that two wrecked vessels had been discovered in the Gengis Sound, which are supposed to be the vessels attached to Sir John Franklin's expedition.

COL. RUFFIN'S APPOINTMENTS.

The Democratic Candidate for Congress, Colonel Thomas Ruffin, will address his fellow-citizens of the 8th Congressional District, at the following times and places:

Columbia, Tyrrel,	Monday, June 23.
Greenville, Pitt co.,	Saturday, 28.
Falkland, "	Monday, 30.
Hookerton, Greene,	Tuesday, July 1.
Snowhill, "	Wednesday 2.
Nahunta, Wayne,	Thursday, 3.
Goldsboro', "	Friday, 4.
Rountree's Store, Wayne,	Saturday, 5.
Kinston, Lenoir,	Tuesday, 8.
Trenton, Jones,	Thursday, 10.

Withdrawal of a Clergyman.

CINCINNATI, June 20. The Rev. P. B. Agelrodt, of this city, a distinguished clergyman of the Episcopal church, in a long letter to Bishop McIlvaine, formally withdraws from the church. He states that the church needs reformation; and believing that reform cannot be effected, he is obliged to withdraw, as he cannot give his influence to that which he believes fundamentally wrong. His objections are based upon the Romish tendency of the church. It is believed that Mr. A. intends connecting himself with the Presbyterians.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

The Massachusetts Democracy and Slavery.

BOSTON, June 19. At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, yesterday, an elaborate report against the further agitation of slavery, and in favor of sustaining the Compromise measures, was unanimously adopted.

The report was written and presented by Gen. Cushing, chairman of the executive committee. It was voted to hold a State Convention at Worcester, on Wednesday, August 20th.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

THE CROPS. The wheat harvest has proved unusually abundant the present season, and the farmers will realize a gratifying return for their labors.

The corn crop is also very promising, and our friends in the country are in high spirits at the prospect of a fine crop before them. We devoutly hope they may not be disappointed; for the failure in last year's crop has "put them back" considerably.

Elizabeth City Pioneer.

GREAT HAIL STORM IN PERSON. We learn from Mr. Wm. H. Smith, of Person county, that on the 4th inst., a hail storm occurred in that county which dislocated wheat, oats, corn and tobacco, and killed a number of rabbits and birds. The hail stones are represented to be as large as hen-eggs, which covered the ground to the depth of from four to six inches. It commenced at Gordonton, and reaching about three miles wide it extended to the Neuse River in length. The storm took place between 9 and 10 o'clock, P. M., and lasted half an hour.

Milton Chronicle.

We are now in the midst of wheat harvest, and the crop has seldom, if ever, yielded more abundantly or better grain. The dry weather that cut short the oat crop proved as favorable as could have been to wheat. Corn, though small for the season, has been finely cultivated, and looks vigorous and promising enough.

Randolph Herald.

TO FREE WHEAT FROM SMUT. Prepare the seed wheat in the following manner: Take Blue Stone, in the proportion of one pound to ten bushels of wheat. Dissolve the Blue-stone in warm water, to which add cold water sufficient to cover the wheat, which should soak at least twelve hours. Pour off the water, roll the wheat while wet in lime, and then sow it.

Mr. William C. Erwin, an experienced and an observant farmer of Burke county, having tested this plan with entire success, has full confidence in its efficacy.

Lincoln Republican.

A friend writing us from Lincolnton, under date of 10th June, says: "We have a glorious season about here. The late wheat looks fine, while the early, which is now being cut, promises a good turn out. The Oat crop has also come out considerably, the last three weeks. Corn is still held at 62½ cents and but little offering."

Salisbury Watchman.

THE TOBACCO CROP. The present dry and cold weather militates much against the tobacco crop. Many of the plants that have been set out have perished, and the plants in beds are so scarce that persons cannot re-plant.

Pets. Intel.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS. In this place except one or two light showers, barely sufficient to lay the dust, we have had no rain for several weeks, till Sunday evening last. The wheat crop uninjured by the drouth, has been harvested, and is unusually good. The spring oats will prove a perfect failure. Early corn is much injured. That which was planted later, will improve, and if the rains, of which the prospect is fair, shall continue, may yield an abundant harvest. What is said of this vicinity, with the exception of some few localities where partial showers have prevailed, judging from our exchanges, will apply to all portions of this State, and South Carolina.

Milledgeville (Ga.) Union.

CROPS, &c., IN MISSISSIPPI. The Vicksburg Whig of the 5th of June, says:

"The weather is very warm and dry, and the crops in this county are suffering very much for want of rain, not having had any, with the exception of slight showers, for months past. Cotton is all clean and in fine order for growing when it receives a good shower—corn is very much injured by the drought, and much of it past recovery. We learn that Hinds county has had some showers during the past week, which benefit the crops very much. One great difficulty experienced in this county is the want of rain sufficient to set out sweet potatoes. If we should lose this crop it will be seriously felt."

THE HARVEST. They have commenced cutting wheat on some of the plantations on the James River, Va. The Charlestown (Va.) Spirit of Jefferson, says:

"The harvest in this county will generally commence from the 20th to the 26th of the present month. The prospect in Jefferson, Berkley, and Clarke is unusually promising, though we regret to learn such is not the case in the other counties of the Valley. In Frederick the fly is said to have done considerable damage, and in Page county the Valley Democrat states there will not be more than half a crop. Some of the fields in the beautiful Valley of the Hawksbill are scarcely worth harvesting. In Rockingham the joint-worm is supposed to have destroyed near one-half the crop.

SUMTER COUNTY, (Ala.) June 2, 1851.

Up to about the 25th of May we have had an almost universal drought of several weeks, which, following the cool unpropitious weather of March and April, has made crops backward, although the dry weather has been tolerably warm. These causes have made the corn small and subjected it to attacks of the chinch bug. The cotton is also small, but very healthy looking, and, as before intimated, the partial commencement of showery weather promises to continue. On yesterday we had an abundance in this vicinity. Cotton will grow at once and rapidly, and is so little injured as to recover soon and do well. Wheat is cut, and, except slight injury by rust, is very good, making from seven to nine or ten bushels per acre, I think. Rye is cut and good. Oats very low, and the earlier crops so far gone before the rain as to be light; the later crops may not be beyond the reach of improvement by rain, and half the oat crop may be very good. Present indications are that we shall have throughout the country plenty of rain. Fruit: Apples are a little scarce, but Peaches and Plums plenty and promise well.

The Sumter (Ala.) Democrat says that the crops in that part of the country are greatly wanting rain. The cotton plant is unusually small for this season of the year, but looks healthy, and promises pretty well should the season be entirely favorable, to yield something near a fair crop. Corn is suffering, and the probability is we shall have a light crop.

The Cahawba (Ala.) Gazette of the 6th inst., has the following:

Since the 3d of last month we have had but one little shower of rain, and that did not penetrate the ground more than two inches. Such a long and dry spell at this season of the year is uncommon and has injured the crop, especially corn and oats to a considerable extent. Even the leaves on the trees appear to be parched and withered, and a thick coating of dust covers nearly every thing. We are also sorry to say that the health of the country is not very good. We are suffering for rain.

EARLY COTTON. The Galveston News of the 6th says: "We have received a boll of cotton, already formed, and at least an inch in length. This is the earliest specimen we have yet seen or heard of; and, we believe, cannot be equalled in the State. It is a fair evidence of the forward state of the cotton crop on the Trinity. The boll was grown on Col. Williamson's plantation, about eight miles west of Swartwout, near the river."

THE CROPS ON RED RIVER. The Alexandria (La.) Republican of the 31st ult., has the following:

We were shown on Thursday, two Cotton blooms from the plantation of R. C. Hynson, esq., on Bayon Rapides. This is right early for them, considering the season we have had, but it is no indication of the crop throughout the parish or on Red River generally. The crop out of which they came was one of the earliest that was planted in the parish, and has been well attended to and cultivated. Few crops, if any, are as far advanced, while perhaps the much larger portion of the Cotton in the parish is from three weeks to a month behind it. For the want of rain, it is feared the young Cotton will not come to anything.

The bulk of the Corn crop has already been destroyed beyond redemption, for the want of rain. Very few planters indeed will be able to make more than a third or fourth of a crop.

The sugar cane is suffering almost as much, owing to the drought, as corn is.

We find the following in the New York *Journal of Commerce*: From a Subscriber in Eastern Virginia. I do not approve of the Compromise for I think the South gave up everything and got nothing, yet before I would rend the Union and thereby jeopardize civil liberty, I will submit to it, provided the North will faithfully perform her part of it. That's just what we think.

Rep. and Patriot.

INDUSTRY. 'If you ask me,' says Zimmerman, 'which is the real hereditary sin of human nature, do you imagine I shall answer pride or luxury, ambition or egotism? No, I shall say indolence. Who conquers indolence, will conquer all the rest. Indeed all good principles must stagnate without mental activity.'

[From the New Orleans Delta.]

THE HISTORY OF A "PIRATE."

Respectfully dedicated to the illustrious inventor of the last American Bull of Excommunication.

BY EL ESTRANGERO.

I am a Cuban—a Creole of the glittering star of the Antilles. Where the little Rio Canimo winds its silver thread down through the rocky hills east of Matanzas, to the bay, still stands the house where I was born; a grand, massive old castle, built ere the red cross of England waved over the ramparts of the Moro. But its walls echo to the tread of strangers! I, the last son of my race, am an exile in a foreign land—sentenced to *death* at home; here prescribed as an "adventurer," a "robber," a "pirate"! My beautiful wife—my Sabanito—lies low in the grave. My boy—the hope of my manhood—was struck to the heart by the lance of a brutal soldier, because he would not tell whither his father had fled; that father on whose head a *price* had been set—a price which the liveried blood-hounds coveted! The lands of my fathers, seized by the same tyrant bands, have been sold to a stranger. The fragrant coffee-fields wherein I wantoned, in my happy childhood, are tilled by those who have no associations there to love, save the sordid gain they may yield! "And why is this?" the reader asks. I will reply; and would that in lines of living fire each word might be written to burn evermore before the people of a country once oppressed, now free and happy, though such "pirates" as a Lafayette—a De Kalb—a De Grasse—a D'Estaing—a Pulaski—a Montgomery aided in gaining to her that freedom.

When Tacon, iron hearted and iron handed, was Governor-General of Cuba, I had attained my majority; and as soon as I was released from the surveillance of the guardian appointed by the Government, (I should have premised that I was an orphan,) I married one whom I had loved from my early boyhood, and never bloomed a lovelier flower beneath a tropic sun. We loved—were happy. I was rich, and though taxed heavily, under a constant Government espionage, moved on through a few years in peace. When Tacon had gone, and after Espeleta—less a tyrant, but more a villian than the first—came in times began to alter. Privileges of the slightest kind had to be bought! Did I wish a pound of powder and shot, and a gun to kill the pheasants that flew across my fields, a license was required, for which I had to pay a tax, heavier than ever was laid! Not a grain of coffee—not a leaf of tobacco—not a cane of sugar grew, that was not counted—not taxed. Murmur not, ye tithe-paying men of England! Do not complain, ye men of Russia, whose lives and fortunes are cast on the very breath of your Autocrat! Do not feel discontented, ye sons of the Crescent, (*no home allusion,*) whose lives depend upon the bow-string and fickle mind of an imperious Sultan! Ye are safer far, and happier too, than the Creoles of Cuba, who exist under the control of those who, born afar off, have no sympaties with, no ties to bind them to the soil of the Island.

But, back to my tale. The time of Espeleta passed away. Laden with riches, wrung *unjustly* from the people, he returned to Spain,—rich in all save *honor*, and that was hidden by the tears and blood of those whom he had wronged. Ancona followed. But he could not stay—he was too honorable. The blood of the Cid flowed in his veins. He was recalled. O'Donnell came—the descendant of a Celtic, a brave people. Years of connection with a corrupt government had mingled alloy with the gold of his nature—yet he was not *all* that the "mother government" wished. He could not be *all* a villain! He was cruel—he heeded not the value of life—yet he was at least human. He would not hire spies to enter the bosom of happy families—he would not *kill* on *suspicion!* He, too, was recalled, and Alcoy came! Then clouds—red as blood and dark as the beginning of a storm when day closes—arose over the people of Cuba. The burdens of the people were never felt till then! And did they murmur, a hired spy was near to catch each word! Every sigh they breathed—a threat, whispered between closed and grating teeth, was reported;—and what followed? Death or exile, and confiscation of property—the garotte, a volley of musketry, or a rapid flight from the land of their birth! Yet, why do I wander from my own history—it is brief, and I will not trouble you long. When Alcoy came, my boy, Castello, was eleven years of age. My wife was beautiful, though a matron. My overseer died, and I employed a new one, who came well recommended, even as a gentleman whom poverty forced to ask for such a situation. Regarding poverty as a misfortune rather than as a crime, I treated him as a gentleman and as a *friend*. That man was a spy of Alcoy's! Not a word passed from my lips—not a murmur at injustice did I utter that he did not record, and send to his master as I afterwards learned!

One night,—never shall I forget it, for my poor wife was lying low with a fever, on a couch from which she never rose—a merchant from New York whose vessel lay in the harbor of Matanzas, was my guest. He came to arrange for the purchase of my crop—and while entertaining him, I made remarks contrasting the freedom of his government with the tyranny of that under which I suffered. My overseer was present, and marked every word. When my guest had retired for the night, I hastened to the side of my sick wife! It was the last time I ever saw her. After we had left him, the overseer mounted my best horse, and rode full speed to Matanzas, to report to the Governor all that I had said.

It was nearly morning, and still I sat by the side of my suffering wife. Suddenly a faithful servant rushed into the room, and told me that the overseer and a guard of soldiers were riding towards the house. In an instant I knew all—com prehended my danger, and so did my angel wife! "Fly, my amore!" she cried; "it will be death if they seize you."

"I cannot, and leave you!" was my reply.

"They will not harm me," she answered—"go, I will get well, and with our boy will follow!" I kissed my boy, and prepared to fly. How to go was the next question. My friend had his boat and crew in the river. I hastily awoke him, stated the facts, and, as our foes entered the house, we left it by a back entrance, gained the boat, and in three hours I was safe in his vessel. Hastily we sailed, and soon arrived at the great city of your Republic. Oh! how anxiously did I wait for news from my home. When it came, it was terrible! Death had not such terrors. My boy was killed that night by a soldier, because he would not tell him which way I had gone, or reply to his insolent questions. Within three days my wife was in her grave. A price was placed on my head—my estates confiscated, I registered as a traitor, and all this merely because I murmured against injustice and wrong. I am *here*—widowed, childless, poor, wretched! And, because, with a few brave, chivalrous nobiemen, I desire to return and free my fellow Cubans from chains. I learn that I am considered a robber and a pirate. I forbear to comment on this! Though the land wherein I have sought refuge, casts this stigma upon me, I will not complain, but, biding that time, when might will yield to right, when Cuba *will be free*,

Remain the "EXILE."

New Orleans, May 21.

[For the Standard.]

MR. HOLDEN: Allow me to address you a few lines, and through your columns, the professors of music in our State, on a subject worthy the consideration of all who whom it concerns; namely, on a general system of musical education.

No doubt all professors of music, engaged in teaching the art they profess, have found great difficulty in advancing pupils who have been indifferently taught; and it strikes me that by a proper understanding among themselves, a system of proceedings might be laid down, by which their labour might be greatly lightened and the scholars more rapidly advanced. We have now in our female schools a number of able music teachers, who are striving with energy to elevate the taste for classical music in our State, but their efforts can only be of partial success if left to combat bad habits singlehanded.

An idea has risen in my head, that were it possible, a meeting of professors of music could take place some where in the State, say Raleigh, and consult concerning the best plan of teaching their art, and form themselves into a permanent association, for the promotion of musical taste: great good might be derived therefrom.

If you think the subject worth notice, could you not publish it, with your comments? Perhaps some of the gentlemen engaged in teaching would give us their ideas concerning this matter also.

AN ADMIRER OF GOOD MUSIC.

Salem, June 16, 1851.

The people of Ohio have accepted the new Constitution by a considerable majority. They have also decided against empowering the Legislature to license the sale of ardent spirits.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

At a large and respectable Meeting of the friends of the Central Rail Road, held in Raleigh, on Monday the 23d instant, on motion William D. Haywood Esq., was called to the Chair, and W. W. Holden was appointed Secretary.

W. W. Holden briefly explained the object of the Meeting, and offered the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That we hail with gratification the *certainty* that the North Carolina Rail Road will be built.

Resolved, That we propose that ground be broken on said Road at Greensborough, on the 11th of next month, the day after the Annual Meeeting of the Stockholders at that place; and that the President of the Road be requested to invite the friends of the work to be present on the occasion.

Before the Resolutions were put to the Meeting, the President of the Road, Gov. Morehead, being present, was called upon, and he respouded at some length and in an interesting manner. He gave a most gratifying account of the progress of the lettings of the contracts thus far. He stated that the whole of Wayne, with the exception of a Bridge and a half a mile, known as section No. 2, had been let; and that, indeed, the entire line from this point to the Neuse River at Waynesborough, might be considered as substantially under contract. He had no doubt that by the 10th of July next, the time fixed upon for the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, the whole line would be under contract; or that, if small portions here and there, should remain untaken, they would be taken and the contracts finally closed by that time. Once begun, he said the work would be speedily completed, for it would be progressing at all points at the same time. He said he was gratified that the Resolutions above had been offered. He desired to see as many of the friends of the Road present at Greensborough on the occasion referred to, as could conveniently attend, to witness the first breaking of the earth in this great enterprise.

Gov. Morehead's remarks were warmly cheered.

The Meeting was also addressed by Sion H. Rogers, Esq., who spoke amid much applause of the prospects of the work, of the difficulties it had surmounted, and of the certainty of its success.

The Resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

The best and most enthusiastic feeling pervaded the Meeting.

On motion of Alfred Jones, Esq., the City papers were requested to publish these proceedings; and on motion of Sion H. Rogers, the Meeting adjourned to meet in Greensborough on the 10th of July next.

The assemblage dispersed with three cheers, long and loud, for the North Carolina Rail Road.

W. DALLAS HAYWOOD, *Chairman.*

W. W. HOLDEN, *Secretary.*

MARRIED,

At the residence of Dr. King, on the evening of the 4th inst., by the Rev. W. Murrah, Col. B. B. Lewis, of North Carolina, to Miss Mariette King, only daughter of Dr. Peyton King, of Pickens, Alabama.

In Montgomery County, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. J. Tillet, Dr. H. E. Rounsaville, of Fair Grove, to Miss Elizabeth H., daughter of George Bruton, Esq.

In St. Luke's Church, in Lincolnton, on the 18th inst. by the Rev. J. C. Huske, Maj. Wm. J. Hoke to Miss G. L. Sumner, daughter of Benjamin Sumner, Esq., all of Lincolnton.

In Halifax county, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., by the Rev. Thos. G. Lowe, John Campbell, Esq., to Miss Caroline W. Gary.

DIED,

In this City, on Saturday morning last, Mr. WILLIAM PECK, in the 80th year of his age. The deceased was one of our oldest and most respected citizens. He was a man of stern integrity, simple in his manners, candid, and just. His funeral sermon was preached in the Baptist Church, on Sunday last, by the Rev. Bennett T. Blake, in the presence of a large audience.

In Wake County, on Monday the 16th instant, Mrs. Lucy Smith, widow of the late John Smith, of Wake Forest, aged about 70 years.

In Ashborough, on the 13th inst. in the 23d year of her age, Mrs. Mary L. Pearson, wife of John G. Pearson, and daughter of Ingram and Margaret McFarland, of Richmond county.

In Forsythe County, on the 9th inst., in the 35th year of her age, Miss Mary W. Sullivan.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 21. Bacon 11 to 11½; cotton 7½ to 8¼ cents; corn 85 to 90 cents, and in demand; flour $5 to $5 50 for super; lard 11½ cents, and ready sale; whiskey 36 to 40 cents per gallon; butter 25 cents; chickens 10 to 25 cents; eggs 12½ cents—the three latter articles in demand.

WILMINGTON, June 21. 1150 barrels of turpentine disposed of since the 19th, at $2 30 per barrel for yellow dip, and $2 70 for new virgin dip—$1 30 for hard. No tar in market. Rosin at $1 per barrel, and spirits turpentine at 25½ to 26 cents per gallon. Three rafts of small timber sold at $6 per M., and one raft good mill at $8 per M. 120,000 feet flooring boards sold at $12 per M. Corn 68 cents, and supply good. Bacon at from 5½ to 12½, according to quality; flour from $5 50 to $6.

NEW YORK, June 21—p. m. The stock market is firmer—United States 6's of 1868 have advanced 1½ per cent. Reading declined ⅜. The Pacific takes out $928,000 American gold, and six thousand pounds English silver. Exchange on London 10⅜ premium. The flour market quiet—sales 8,000 barrels at $3 81 a $4 for common; State brands and Genesee, $4 12½ a $4 25; southern, $4 31 a $4 50. Corn meal and rye flour unchanged. Grain quiet—sales 2,000 bushels southern on private terms. Corn advancing—sales 35,000 bushels at 56 a 58½ cents for mixed western; yellow, 57 cents; round, 59 cents.

$30,000 STATE BONDS!

TREASURY OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.
June 24th, 1851.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until the 26th of July next, for the purchase of thirty thousand dollars worth of bonds issued by the State of North Carolina, interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and principal payable at the end of twenty years. Issued under an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina at the Session of 1848-'49, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company." Persons bidding will endorse on their letters, "Proposals for State Stocks."

DANIEL W. COURTS.
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, N. C., June 24, 1851. 67—td.

Register and Star copy till day.

Warrenton Male Academy.

THE Summer Session will commence on the first Monday in July. The Principal is assisted by competent Instructors. The departure of the Senior Class for College, which is unusually large, will leave room for several Students.

TERMS, as for the last Session.

R. A. EZELL, *Principal.*

Warrenton, June 19, 1851. 66—3w.

Attention Ringgold Guards!

YOU are hereby notified to Parade at the Capitol Square on Friday the 4TH DAY OF JULY, at 9 o'clock, Armed and Equipped according to law, in Summer Uniform, with thirteen rounds of Blank Cartridges.

By order of the Captain:

J. R. UTLEY, O. S.

N. B. Attend a meeting of the Company at the City Hall on Thursday Night the 3d of July, at 8 o'clock precisely.

June 25, 1851. 66—

American Flower Garden.

DIRECTORY, containing practical directions for the Culture of Plants in the Flower Garden, Green House, Rooms, or Parlour Windows, for every month in the year, by Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Florist. For sale at the N. C. Book Store by

H. D. TURNER.

June 25, 1851. 66—

THE Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden, by Patrick Neill. A practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on Open Walls, to which is added a descriptive account of an Improved Method of Planting and managing the roots of Grape Vines, by Clement Hoare. For sale by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.

June 25, 1851. 6—

Harper's New Monthly Just Received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 4, 1851. 62—

Third Annual Fair of the SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.

THE Third Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute for the promotion of Art, Mechanical ingenuity and industry, will be held in Charleston, South Carolina, opening on MONDAY, 17th November, and continuing during the week.

Specimens in every branch of Mechanism, Art and industry; also of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco and all other Agricultural Products, is solicited, for which *suitable premiums* will be awarded.

The following special Premiums are offered—

For the six best specimens of Steel made from Spartanburg or other Iron, the product of a Southern State, and manfactured into edge Tools of any kind—A Gold Medal.

N. B. A specimen of the Steel in Bars to be sent with the Tools.

For the largest quantity of Cocoons raised on one plantation, not less than ten bushels—A Gold Medal or $30.

For the largest quantity of Spun Silk the produce of any one plantation, not less than ten pounds—A Gold Medal or Premium of $50.

For the best Sea Island Cotton Gin, on some new principie, superior to th t now in general use; or for any real and important improvement on the present one—A Gold Medal.

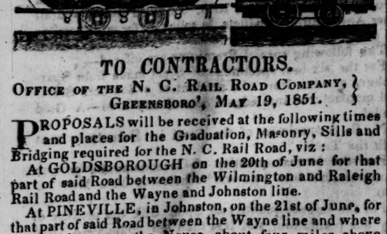
For the invention of a suitable machine for Pulverising Red Pepper—A Gold Medal.

For the best Steam Engine—a Gold Medal.

For the best model Steam Fire Engine—A Gold Medal.

A large and commodious building has been selected for the exhib

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.
223 Miles Long.



TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE N. C. RAIL ROAD COMPANY,
GREENSBORO', MAY 19, 1851.

PROPOSALS will be received at the following times and places for the Graduation, Masonry, Sills and Bridging required for the N. C. Rail Road, viz :

At GOLDSBOROUGH on the 20th of June for that part of said Road between the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road and the Wayne and Johnston line.

At PINEVILLE, in Johnston, on the 21st of June, for that part of said Road between the Wayne line and where said Road crosses the Neuse, about four miles above Smithfield.

At RALEIGH on the 23d of June, for that part of said road between Neuse and Pratt's Store, in Orange.

At HILLSBOROUGH on the 25th of June, for that part of said road between Pratt's Store and the Alamance line.

At GRAHAM on the 27th of June, for all that part of said road in Alamance.

At GREENSBOROUGH on the 8th of July, for all that part of said road between the Alamrnce line and Prospect meeting-house.

At LEXINGTON on the 30th of June, for all that part of said road between Prospect and the Yadkin river.

At SALISBURY on the 2d of July, for the same between the Yadkin river and Cabarrus line.

At CONCORD on the 4th of July, for the same from the Rowan line to Charlotte.

Specifications, Maps, Estimates, &c., Of every Section of said Road will be ready for exhibition by the Engineers on and after the 1st of June, viz :

By L. M. PREVOST, from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road to Mrs. Betts' 6 1-2 miles West of Raleigh ;

By JOHN C. McRAE, from Mrs. Betts' to the Alamance and Guilford line ;

By J. L. GREGG, from the Alamance line to Lexington ;

By JOHN McRAE, from Lexington to Charlotte.

The Engineers will make appointments and give due notice, so as to afford every facility to persons who may wish to take contracts.

The Surveys, Maps, Profiles, quantity and kind of work to be done, and the estimated value of each kind of work, have all been prepared with so much care and accuracy, that it is believed contracts may be safely taken on any Section of the Road.

Contractors will be expected to commence work at the earliest convenient day, and in no case to delay the commencement of their contract beyond the first of January, 1852, and the completion thereof by the first of January, 1854—receiving in payment on their contracts one-half in stock of the Road—the other half in cash.

By order of the Board, J. M. MOREHEAD,
Pres't N. C. Rail Road.
May 22, 1851. 59- td.

Warrenton, N. C.
FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 9th of June ensuing. Extensive buildings are being erected for the accommodation of additional pupils ; who will be received and charged only for the time they may continue members of the Seminary. The healthfulness and beauty of situation combined with the advantages of the School commend it to the public.

Terms per Session of Five Months :

Board,	$ 50,00
English Tuition,	12,50
French,	10,00
Music on the Harp and use of Instrument,	35,00
Music on Piano and use of Instrument,	23,00
Music an Guitar and use of Instrument,	20,00
Drawing and Painting,	10,00
Painting in Oil Colors,	15,00
Washing and Fuel,	6,00

No extra charges whatever will be made. Books, Stationery, &c. will be furnished at the lowest retail prices. Circulars will be addressed to those who may desire it. DANIEL TURNER, *Pr.*
Warrenton, May 1, 1851. 53—t20J.

CONFECTIONARIES,
FRUITS, FANCY GOODS, CIGARS, &c.
Sam'l. H. Marks,
Petersburg, Va.,

IS receiving per various packets and steamers from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and splendid assortment of Goods in his line, which he offers to the trade at unprecedented low prices.

Merchants and others visiting the city, would find it to their advantage to give him a call. He would also state that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of Cigars ever offered in this market.
Petersburg, March 4, 1851. 36—

Robinson & Co's Shocs.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.
J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!
LATEST FASHIONS.
OLIVER L. BURCH,

HAS just received his Spring supply of those beautiful *Lemoine Paris Calf Skins*, which he is manufacturing into Boots in a style that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

Also, fine Opera Boots, Gaiters, Pump Boots, &c.
For sale all kinds of Tools, Finding, &c. for the trade.
Raleigh, March 5, 1851. 35—

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.
November 21. 9—

New American Novel.

THE MOTHER IN LAW—by Miss Emma D. E. Nevitt Southworth, Author of "The Deserted Wife," Retribution," "Shannondale," &c.

The Author of this volume has won golden opinions in her literary career. The present tale is destined to be widely popular. It is told with dramatic interest.

Just received and for sale by
W. L. POMEROY,
Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal.
Raleigh, May 23, 1851. 58—

Literary Notice.

A. W. LEWIS, Esq., will address the Students of the Franklin Institute, on the 6th of June. Rhetorical Exercises by the Students during the day and at night. Examination on the 5th. Examination of the Belford Female Institute on the 4th.

D. S. RICHARDSON.
May 22, 1851. 59—2t.

PEPSIN
The True Digestive Fluid, or
GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

BLAKE'S Fire and Water Proof Paint is now used almost exclusively where its virtues are known. It is the cheapest and most desirable paint ever used, and any person wishing to try it, can see specimens and procure circulars containing a full account of its merits at my store. I shall shall keep a constant supply for sale. Also, cheap Paint Oil at a very low price.

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, May 9, 1851. 53—

Parasols and Umbrellas.

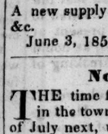
PLAIN, Changeable Figured and Cheni Parasols, various colors Green and Black, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas. Also, Chinese and other Fans. For sale by
J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 51

EVERY MAN
HIS OWN TUNER!

THE Subscriber has been appointed sole Agent for the State of North Carolina, for Greave's Patent Chromatic Tuning Forks. This Instrument gives the chromatic scale in equal temperament, sustaining each tone much longer and more distinctly than common Tuning Forks. By its aid, any person whose ear is correct enoughto draw strings to unision, can tune Pianos and similar instruments with perfect correctness.

This instrument will prove of great value to all who reside where the services of professional tuners cannot be procured. Price $6.00. Each set is contained in a small morocco case, and can be easily and safely sent to any part of the country. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. K. W. PETERSILIA.
At the New Music Store.
Raleigh, June 3, 1843. 61—

NEW MUSIC.
Just Received at the New Music Store.



RECEIVED this day a splendid assortment of
New and Fashionable Music,
among which may be found

World's Fair Polka, composed by Vincent Wallace, with one of the best Lithographs of the Crystal Palace,
The Infant Drummer,
Je suis la Bagadere,
The National Union (splendid engraving,)
Ben Bolt,
When Twilight is closing, &c. &c.
ALSO,
A new supply of Guitars, Violins, Accordians, Flutes &c. K. W. PETERSILIA.
June 3, 1851. 61—tf.

Notice to Contractors.

THE time for receiving proposals for building a Jail in the town of Warrenton, is lengthened to the 12th of July next, until which time and on that day, sealed proposals will be received to build a Jail in accordance with the plan left at the store of Messrs. John White, & Co. in Warrenton.

ON THE SAME DAY
(Saturday, the 12th of July,) will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of 12 and 18 months, that part of the public square lying between Main and Back Street, and between the lot lately purchased by T. A. Montgomery, Esq., and the Cross street running by James L. Owen's lot.

F. A. THORNTON,
WM. A. BURWELL,
R. C. PRITCHARD,
O. D. FITTS,
G. D. BASKERVILLE.,
Commissioners.
Warrenton, N. C. May 29, 1851. 51—td.

FOR SAL OR RNT.
Dwelling House & Lot in Leasburg.

A CONVENIENT Dwelling House with kitchen and other necessary out houses, situated on the South side of Main street, near the middle of the village of Leasburg in Caswell County, N. C., is offered for sale or rent on moderate terms, and if sold a liberal discount will be given,

Leasburg is proverbial as a healthy and pleasent Village, and has Male and Female Schools—the latter, one of the most flourishing in the State.

PAUL & McILWAINE.
per N. J. PALMER, *Att'y.*
Milton, N. C. June 3, 1851. 871—3t.

Late Publications.

LORD and Lady Harcowit, or Country Hospitalities, a Novel by C. Sinclair ; Dealings with the Inquisition, by DeAchilli ; Mose among the Britishers ; Nell Gwynne, or the Court of the Stuarts, under the Reigns of Charles 2d, and James 2d, and Historical Romance ; The Mother-in-Law, by Miss Southworth; Harpers New Monthly for June ; The Hero of West Wayland, a Tale by Mary Howitt ; The Dinnings and their Beaux, by Miss Leslie ; The Widow Rugsby's Husband, and other Tales, by the author of Simon Suggs. Received this day At the North Carolina Book Store.
Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63

MORE NEW BOOKS,

FIRST Things, a series of Lectures on the Great Facts and Moral Lessons, first revealed to mankind, by Gardner Springs, D. D., 2 vol., 8 no $3,50. Reading for every Day in Lent, compiled from the writings of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, by the author, Amy Herbert, &c., 1 vol. 75c. The Angel's Song, by Charles B. Taylor, 1 vol. 75c. The Elements of Christian Science, a Treatise upon moral Philosophy and Practice, by Wm. Adams, S. T. P., 1 vol. 8 mo.. $1 50. Also, a full supply of Hoffman on Cannon Law. Just received and for sale by W. L POMEROY,
Raleigh, March 26, 1951. 60—

Books Recently Published.

ANNUAL of Scientific Discovery for 1851, $1,25 ; Lives of the Queens of Scotland by Agnes Strickland, author of Queen's of England, vol. 1, ready, $1.00 ; Life of John Randolph, of Roanoke, by Hugh A. Garland, 2 vol, 2,50 ; Reveries of a Bachelor by J. R. Marvel, 1,25 ; Edgar A. Poe's Works, 3 vol's 4,00 ; The Cæsars, by Thomas De Quincey, author of "Confessions of an English Opium Eater," 75 ; Mansfield (E. D.) on American Education, 1,25, a work of great practical value to every intellectual American. For sale by
WM, L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, June 5, 1851. 62—

NOTICE.

ON the 18th day of July next at the Town of Dobson, in the County of Surry, N. C., the undersigned, as Commissioners, will expose to sale, on a credit of one and two years, the Lots as laid out in said Town. The location of this village is on the table land between Fisher's and Mitchel's River, containing in a good degree excellent water, fine mountain air, and a handsome situation in the middle of a fine Agricultural and Stock growing country.

ELIJAH THOMPSON,
JOHN JARVIS,
JACOB L. FULKE,
DANIEL S. JONES,
ELISHA BANNER,
Com'rs.
June 11. 63—td.

Willis' New Work.

HURRY-GRAPHS, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from life—by N. Parker Willis. "Filled to the brim with graphic descriptions and brilliant word paintings of men and things, (just the men and things, one likes to be posted up withall.) The Hurry-Graphs cannot fail to find ten thousand buyers and a hundred thousand readers," Price $1 25.

Also, by the same Author, "Rural Letters," "People I have met," &c., &c. Just received and for sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 63—

WILLIAMS' Traveller's and Tourist's Guide through the United States, Canada, &c. This book will be found replete with information, not only to the traveller, but likewise to the man of business. In its preparation, an entirely new plan has been adopted, which, we are convinced, needs only a trial to be fully appreciated. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63—

Ranger's Notice.

WAS entered on the Ranger's Book of Chatham County, on the 28th of May, 1851, by Allen Edwards, living three miles from Jones Grove, a bright sorrel Mare, supposed to be ten years old, shod all round, with long feet, fore tap cut off, no brands, some Saddle spots, valued at seventy-five dollars.

JOSEPH HACKNEY, *Ranger.*
June 11. 63—3t.

Notice to Bridge-Builders.

WILL be let, to the lowest bidder, the building of a Wooden BRIDGE across Neuse River, known as the Powell's Bridge, on the 14th instant, at the old Bridge place.

J. D. POWELL,
REDDICK HUNTER,
J. O. JEFFREYS.
Commissioners.
June 2d, 1851. 61—td.
The Register will copy till day.

NOTICE.

THE 2rd Annual Meeting of the Members of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company on the first Monday in July ensuing, for the purpose of electing a board of Directors, for the year ending July, 1852.

JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
May 19, 1851. 58—

State of North Carolina—Chatham Co.
IN EQUITY.

To Fall Term, 1851—Petition for sale of Real Estate.

DANIEL Vestal, Elizabeth Vestal, Nathan Vestal, John Pruet, and his wife Mary, Stephen Reed, and his wife Ann, David Coble, and his wife Lydia, Rebecca Vestal, Joseph Vestal, Andrew Vestal, Price Vestal, Calvin Vestal, William H. Vestal, Frederick Stafford, and wife Sarah, Jesse Newton and his wife Mary, Hannah Moffit, David Moffitt, Daniel Hill, and his wife Abagail, Isaac L. McCracken, Thomas J. McCracken, William C. Elder, and wife Sarah, Mary E. Henly, Mariam A. Henly, Wm. F. Henley, Wm. H. Boner and wife Anotis, Jesse Vestal, Charles Hutchens and wife Lydia, Jeremiah Vestal, Jones Davis and wife Aebah, John Flemming and wife Arzenith, William Shelton and wife Eunice, John Vestal, Jackson Burender and wife Ann.

versus

Jeremiah Vestal, David Vestal, Silas Bosker and wife Rachael, Lydia Gardner, Sarah Smith, Aaron H. Vestal, Charles Vestal, Peter Harmer and wife Blanch, Thomas Vestal, Isaac Edwards and wife Mary, Jonathan Vestal, Saint Vestal, Wm. Hill and wife Achsa, Eli Vestal, Jabin Vestal, Benjamin Edward Vestal, Soloman Hunt and wife Sarah, William Hubbard and wife Ludah, John Atkins and wife Ann, Saint Owen and wife Ruth, Thadeus M. White and wife Rhoda, Uriah, Phet neas, Benjamin, Saint and Sarah Hackett, James Dorset and wife Susan, Murphy Moffitt, Libne Moffitt, Joab Moffitt, Wm Davis and wife Sarah, Wm. Burton and wife Melinda, Zerub Moffitt, Nathan and Elisha Moffit's heirs, David McCracken, Nathan Chamness and wife Mary, Robert McCracken, Alfred V. Coffin, Addison Coffin, Emory D. Coffin, Martha Coffin, and Achsa Hubbard, Alfred Hadley, and wife Achsa, Wm. Harvey and wife Mary, Jacob Newlin and wife Ruth.

It having been made to appear before me that the Defendants above named are non residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly for three months, notifying said non residents of the filing of said petition, and that they be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity to be holden for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the third Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, M. Q. Waddell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the 3rd Monday of March, A. D 1851. M. Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.
May 20, 1851. (Pr.: Adv. $15) 870—3m.

State of North Carolina—Chatham Co.
IN EQUITY.

To Fall Term, 1851—Petition for sale of Real Estate.

Gray Bynum and wife Elizabeth.

VS.

John T. Petty, Winship S. Petty, William Petty, Robert Petty, Thomas F. Petty, John Brantly and wife Nancy, and Marion Brooks and wife Mary George.

IT having been made to appear before me that John T. Petty, Winship Petty and John Brantly and wife Nancy, are non residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to Act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying said non residents of the filing of said petition, and that they be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the 3rd Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, M. Q. Waddell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the 3rd *Monday* of March, A. D. 1851. M. Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.
May 20, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 870—6w.

Important to
MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.
December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any other City. A. B. STITH & CO.
Raleigh, 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.
Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

To the Heirs of Wm. Wooten, d ec.

THE heirs of the estate of William Wooten, deceased, t wit : Nancy Johnson, Edward Wooten, Benjamin Wooten, and Willis Wooten, who are non-residents of this State, are hereby notified that the Executor of said estate has in his hands some funds belonging to said heirs ; and they are hereby requested to come forward and receive the same.

JAMES ARRINGTON, *Executor*
Ransom's Bridge, Nash Co., May 18, 1851. 57—4t.

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy

PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipilaitons of the Pharmacetical shop and Laboratory; by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilus Redwood ; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr , Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy ; Illustrated by 500 Engravings on wood. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

By Express.

LADIE'S Black Kid mo. Slippers,
do. White Kid do.
Misses Goat Skin Bootees,
Children's do. do. J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

Ladies Kid and Mo. Walking Shoes,

AND Goat Skin Bootees. Just received from the Manufactory by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, March 25, 1851. 41—

THE FAUQUIER
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
Fauquier County, Virginia.

WILL be opened for visitors on the first of June. They are situated on the Rappahannock river, (now navigable,) thirty-eight miles above Fredericksburg, and fifty, nearly due west, from Alexandria.

No pains have been spared to continue the attractions of the place to the votaries of pleasure or the seekers of health. The recent publication in pamphlet of the eminent and Rev Thornton Stringfellow shows, beyond all question, the healing qualities of this water in many diseases—dyspepsia, dropsy, &c. &c. He had spent the previous season here, and made a thorough and sifting examination of the details of the case reported by him, and he is of opinion that the extraordinary medicinal advantages of the Springs have been obscured in the greater allurements to fashionable life.

The railroad from Alexandria is rapidly approaching these Springs, and will soon make the trip a delightful one from that city and all north of it. In the mean time the stages run tri-weekly from Washington, and will be *daily* after the 1st July. A daily line of stages will be run by Mr. Quisenberry, from Fredericksburg, after 1st July ; and in the mean time he engages to send up all passengers, at the regular fare, ($3,) as they may present themselves.

Terms of board same as last year, viz : $86 dollars for the whole season, ending first October ; $75 for three months ; $60 for two months ; $35 for one month ; $18 for two weeks ; $10 for one week ; $1,75 per day. Meals or lodging 50 cents each. Servants, and children under 12 years, half price. No charge for children under 3 years. Horses 50 cents a day, or $10 per month.

DANIEL WARD, *Superintendent.*
May 24, 1851. 59—2m.

American Independence.

Supply Yourselves for the coming 4th of July

Now Landing, the following articles selected with great care in view or the coming Anniversary, which added to my previous stock presents the most complete and extensive assortment ever offered for sale in this City.

75 Boxes Oranges,		Figs	200 Drums, whole
75 do. Lemons,			150 do. Half,
Prunes,			75 do. Qr.
300 Fancy Boxes,		Almonds,	500 lb. Marsailes,
250 Glass Jars,		Do.	500 " Denie,
Raisins,		Do.	500 " Irica,
100 Boxes Bunch,		Do.	800 " Shelled,
300 Qr. "		Walnuts,	400 " Greenoble
50 Layer,			500 " Sicily,
Nuts, 500 Coca Nuts,		Dates,	700 " Arabian.
500 Filberts,		1000 lbs. Palm Nuts.	

Besides Cegars of all brands, Lemon Syrup, Cordial, Pickles, Preserves, French Confectionary, &c. &c. all of which I offer on the most reasonable terms, and warrant them of the most superior quality.

SAM'L. H. MARKS,
Wholesale Confectioner.
Petersburg, Va. June 4th, 1851. 64—

New Goods, New Goods!
Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last ; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messis. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.
Raleigh, April 22, 1850. 49—

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Bonds of the Town of Wilmington, to amount of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in sums of five hundred and one thousand dollars, payable in from ten to twenty years and bearing interest at rate of six per cent. payable annually.

These Bonds are the only debt of the Town, and are duly authorized by act of Assembly, with ample provisions for the payment of principal and interest, and being exempt from taxation also, they present an opportunity for secure and desirable investment, rarely met with in the State. Apply to

DeROSSET & BROWN.
Wilmington, N. C., April 12, 1851. 47—Tf.

THE FAMILY SCHOOL
In Warren County, Near Littleton Depot.

HITHERTO under the charge of the Rev. W. Hooper, will be continued, after the present session, by the Subscriber, assisted by Mr. Thos. C. Hooper. The next session will commence on the 17th July, and the vacations will correspond to those of the University.

TERMS—For Boys entering under 14 years and preparing for College—per Session, $80
For others, $100 } 1st adv'ce.

J. DeB. HOOPER.
April 24th, 1851. 865—12t.w.

DUPONT'S POWDER,
Reduction of Prices.

THE subscribers, Agents for the sale of Dupont's Powder in this place, are prepared to furnish every description of that celebrated manufacture in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders from any part of the State will be promply attended to, and buyers may rely upon obtaining supplies here on as good terms as in New York or elsewhere.

DeROSSET & BROWN.
ilmington, 25th April, 1851. 865—1m.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Alhambra, by Washington Irving, Authors revised Edition, being Vol. XV, of Putnam's fine Edition of Irving's Works, one vol. 12, Mo. Muslin, $1,25 ; Romance Dust, from the Historical Placer, by W. S. Mayor, Author of "Kalooiah," "Berber" &c, one vol. 12 Mo. 75 cts. ; The house of the Seven Gables. A Romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne, Author of "Twice Sold Tales," &c, one vol. 12, Mo., $1,00. The Mother in Law, by Mrs. Southworth, Paper, 38 cts.

Just received and for sale by
W. L. POMEROY,
(Late Pomeroy & O'Neal.)
Raleigh, May 27, 1851. 59—

A New Law Dictionary

AND Glossary containing Definitions of th principal terms of the Common and Civil Law together with translations and explanations of the various technical phrases ; embracing also all the principal Common and Civil Law maxims. Adapted to the jurisprudence of the United States, by Alexander Burrill, Counsellor at Law. 2 vols, 8vo. $8.

Also, Adams' Equity, $2 50 ; Storry's works on Law; Chitty's works on Law. For sale at the lowest prices,
W. L. POMEROY
(Late POMEROY & O'NEAL.)

W. L. P. will receive subscriptions for the new series of English Reports in Law and Equity, now publishing in parts by Messrs. Little & Brown. Price $1 per. No. ; $10 per year : 12 Nos. bound in six, $2 per vol.
Raleigh, May 26. 59—

Flesh Gloves and Brushes.

THE free and liberal use of these articles is now justly regarded as one of the most effectual means of promoting health and long life. Call and supply yourselves at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

SHOES.

LADIES Black Lasting half Gaitars,
do. Bronze Moroco do
Black Kid and Bronze Slippers,
Goat, Moroco, and Kid Walking Shoes,
Misses' Shoes, children's do.
HEARTT & LITCHFORD.
Raleigh, April 12, 1851. 46—

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair forms.
May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

New Novels,

TIME the Avenger, by the author of "Lettice Arnold," &c.

Francouian Stories, by Jacob Abbott—Malleville, Wallace, Beechnut, May Bell, May Erskine. Illustrated. For sale by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
FOR 1851.

E. L. HARDING, & CO.

HAVE received within the last week upwards of
$ 7000 Worth of Superior
READY MADE CLOTHING,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

They have bestowed particular care and attention upon the manufacturing of their Goods, and feel confident that they can

Exhibit to their Customers,
The Largest and Cheapest Stock
In this Market.

Those who wish to purchase good fitting Coats, pants, and Vests, made up in a superior style, will be well paid by giving us a call.
Raleigh, April 7th, 1851. 45—4m.

Nathalie—A Tale.

By Julia Kavanagh, author of "Woman in France," &c., 12 mo. pp. 220.

VERY few works of fiction, of the present day, indicate so much talent and power in the writer as Nathalie. It attempts to solve some of the deepest lessons of human life. The interest of the tale is not only well sustained but rises as the narrative advances to the very last. There are many passages of great beauty and elegance, and practical good sense abounds in every page. The scene is laid in the French province of Normandie and the characters are French, which is a pleasing change from the general cast of works of fiction. The principal personages are a single gentleman advancing in years, of a strong mind and powerful passions ; and a beautiful, exquisitely sensitive and lovely maiden of Provence, who possesses all the glow of life and fiery passions of the sunny South. The conflict of reason and passion, of pride and love, is portrayed in these pages with a skill seldom equalled. The filling up of this outline is done with rare tact ; the contrast of the varied characters heightens the interest connected with each, and adds greatly to the general attractiveness of the work.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
At the North Carolina Book Store.
Raleigh, June 2d, 1851. 61—

To-Day by Express,

15 Dozen Ladies Colored Kid Gloves.
Canton Crape Shawls, White, Cherry and Buff.
Scolloped Emb'd Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs.
Rich Bonnet Ribbons.
Chemisettes.
Mode Col'd Challeys.
Embroidered Leaf Swiss Muslins.
Embroidering Silk Braids, &c.
R. TUCKER & SON.
Raleigh, April 4, 1851. 44—

SPRING GOODS FOR 1851.

THE Subscriber is receiving his usual stock of Spring and Summer Goods, at his old stand, *No.* 9, *Fayetteville Street.*

CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods, Hats and Shoes,
Hardware, Crockery,
Groceries, &c.
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.
Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

JUST RECEIVED,

20 PS. Marlborough Stripes and Plaids (for servants,)
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Jeans,
Crushed, Brown, Clarified, Refined Loaf Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Cut Nails and Brads, Swede's Iron and Steel.
For Sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 1st April, 1851. 43—

A Stage Coach for Sale Cheap.

THE Subscriber has at Newbern a nine passenger Stage Coach ; it is much worn but will do good service for some time. Having no use for it, he will sell it for $125. Any person wanting such an article will find it a bargain. WM. G. BRYAN.
Newbern, May 23, 1851. 59—1m.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Forwarding Agents,
GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,
LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.
Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.
For Sale by
J. BROWN.
October 2, 1850. 835—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.
Decmber 4, 1850. 10-

Works on Cookin &c.

THE Modern House Wife, comprisin one thousand Receipts for the Economic and Judicious preparation of every meal of the day—by Alexis Soyer. The complete Cook and Confectioner—by J. M. Sandersons The United States practical Receipt Book. Miss Leslies Lady's New Receipt Book. Modern Cooking—by Eliz. Acton. Virginia House Wife, or Methodical Cook—by Miss Randolph. Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book. Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy. Well and cheap, for Domestic use, a book of useful Receipts. For sale at
TURNER'S N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Febuary 8, 1851.

Umberellas and Parasols.

WE would invite the Ladies to call and examine our extensive stock of green, blue, and black bordered and Lined, Cambric Silk and Satin Parasols.

Also, French Frame self adjusting Parasols. A great variety of Umbrellas, consisting in part of green, blue and black Silk, Super Scotch gingham, &c.

Just received by R. TUCKER & SON.
Raleigh, April 4, 1851. 44—

Hecker's Prepared Tarina.

THIS article has been carefully and fully tested, and is recommended by the Medical Profession, as the most valuable of all the farinaceous articles now in use, it being much superior to Arron Root and Tapicia for invalids and children. It impaats health and strength to children who have weak bowels and feeble constitutions.

A supply just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, May 7. 52—

JUST at hand from Philadelphia, Gentlemen and Ladies,
Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Misses and Children's Shoes,
Ladies Leather and Seal skin Shoes and Slippers,
Boys and Servants Shoes,
T. A. MITCHELL.
Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 53—

French Cloth Sacks.

WE are now receiving the prettiest style of Loose Sacks, for Summer, in market.
E. L. HARDING, & CO.
Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—4m.

CHERRY PECTORAL
For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many *proofs* are here given, and we solict an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.

Dear Sir : I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects in my own family, or in the families of my friends.

This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases both of adults and children.

I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.
PARKER CLEAVELAND, M. D.

BRUNSWICK, ME., Feb. 5, 1847.

Read the following, and see if this medicine is worth a trial. This patient had become very feeble, and the effect of the medicine was unmistakably distinct :—

UNITED STATES